BRIEF MEMORANDUM

ON THE

MATERIAL CONDITION

OF THE

PEOPLE OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

1881-1891.

No. 3400 of 1892.

From

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To

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Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 26th November 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report called for in Government Resolution No. 7247, dated 12th September 1892, Revenue Department. The statistical information is much more complete than that accompanying the Economic Report of 1888 (Confidential), and has been compiled at a considerable cost of time and under some pressure of work in this office.

2. The earlier report comprised, in addition to statistical tables, a general review of the physical features, area, and population of British districts and of Native States; a provincial review in which the conditions under which the agricultural and labouring masses live were examined in detail; reports by the Commissioners of Divisions; and a summary of the special district reports separately. The conditions under which the present memorandum is written neither require nor admit of treatment so extended. Time and opportunity have been wanting for fresh local enquiry; and since 1888 the general economic conditions have not altered. I have, therefore, avoided anything in the shape of re-capitulation. The facts and figures have been brought up to date and, with the new subjects introduced, have been grouped in the text, as desired by the Government of India, under main heads relating to the landed agricultural and to the land-less labouring classes. Some of the statistics do not readily lend themselves to this plan, and the tables are accordingly numbered in their ordinary sequence. As, for each subject dealt with, the tables referred to are quoted, this arrangement does not interfere with the general uniformity of the provincial reports, while it facilitates the ready abstraction or comparison of details.

3. It is hardly necessary to disclaim any attempt to write a full progress report for the Presidency. The scope of the compilation is sufficiently indicated by the instructions that it should "depend on such facts and statistics as are readily available." The memorandum, indeed, for the most part merely notes and elucidates the more permanent and suggestive items of the tabulated information, and within this limit it is hoped that it will effectively serve its purpose.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. L. CAPPEL,
Director Land Records and Agriculture,
Bombay.

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INDEX.

PART I.

The Landed Agricultural Classes.

PART II.

Labouring and Industrial Classes.

PART III.

Miscellaneous.

BRIEF MEMORANDUM ON THE MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BOMAY PRESIDENCY, 1881-1891.

PART I.

CHIEFLY RELATING TO THE LANDED AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

1. *Increase in numbers of agriculturists.*—The census figures of 1881 and of 1891 do not admit of comparison as regards the land-owning classes, owing to essential differences of compilation. It is possible, however, to compare the figures of the total rural population of these two dates; and the urban proportion may conveniently be shown in juxtaposition with them :—

Year.	Total Population.	Urban.	Rural.	Percentage of Rural.
1881... ...	15,697,911	2,154,541	13,543,370	86·3
1891... ...	18,035,280	2,636,835	15,398,445	85·4

This gives for the 10 years a percentage increase of urban 22·53, rural 13·81, out of a total increase of 14·89. The actual agricultural population of the Presidency and Sind according to the census of 1891, including labourers, is 10,951,047, or 60·7 per cent of the whole. Of these, 82 per cent are occupants and tenants and the remaining 18 per cent agricultural labourers (Table 33), as exhibited in the following abstract :—

Tables 29 and 30.

Tables 31 and 33.

Province.	Occupants and Tenants.				Agricultural Labourers.		
	Land occupants, not cultivating.	Land occupants, cultivating.	Tenants and sharers, cultivating.	Total occupants and sharers.	Farm Servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.
Gujarát...	2·84	50·71	26·11	79·69	3·19	16·96	20·15
Deccan	2·12	65·78	11·67	79·58	4·94	15·26	20·20
Karnátak	3·54	56·61	14·88	75·04	10·93	14·43	24·86
Konkan...	2·12	44·36	41·00	87·68	2·54	9·40	11·94
Presidency Proper ...	2·54	56·57	21·26	80·43	5·14	14·19	19·33
Sind	5·68	40·59	46·87	93·12	3·20	3·11	6·31
Grand Total ...	2·86	55·02	23·74	81·67	4·95	13·12	18·07

Bombay city is not included in these figures, and it may be noted that owing to defective classification the Sind return, showing an agricultural population of 36·9 per cent only, is misleading. For the Presidency Proper the proportion of agriculturists is 65·2 per cent, varying in the several Provinces from 61 to 70. The Compiler of the Census Report of 1891 avoids comparison with 1881 under this head owing to some differences of classification, but the totals for the Presidency Proper work out apparently with a close approximation to truth and are accordingly given here for what they are worth :—

Agricultural Population.		Percentage to total Population.		Increase in Agricultural Population in 1891.		Increase per cent in total Population.
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	Number.	Per cent.	
8,675,238	9,889,259	65·3	65·2	1,214,021	13·9	14·14

The highest district percentage (1891) occurs in the Panch Maháls and in Ratnágiri (74); both backward districts with few townships; and the lowest in Ahmedabad (49·7), where small holdings might have been expected to raise the figure. In this case the fact is explained by the presence of large towns and by an unusually large industrial population (*vide* Table 31, column 14).

2. *Cultivated area.*—In the Presidency Proper 269 acres of land are cropped per cent of the agricultural population (including labourers), as against 275 acres in 1885-86, the earliest year for which comparative statistics are available. This latter figure is, however, only an estimate, arrived at by taking the agricultural population as that of 1891 less 10 per cent, being the average increase for the 7 years. The lowest average (87 acres) is in the poor hilly tracts of the Konkan, whence a yearly and growing emigration takes places to the Bombay labour market. Gujarát with 184 acres has the advantage of soil and certain rainfall over the more sparsely populated Deccan (346 acres) and Karnátak (314 acres). In Sind the averages are much larger, as might be expected, but the actual figures returned are untrustworthy.

Table I.

3. *Land available for cultivation.*—The margin of assessed land yet unoccupied is very low in the Presidency, being 123 acres only per 1,000 of the agricultural population (including labourers). In Sind there is ample room for expansion. A certain amount of land, however, already taken up, and returned under fallow (columns 9 and 22 of the table), still awaits the plough; and the unassessed land is in some districts considerable. Still, all things considered, the margin is only sufficient to provide for a 5 to 10 per cent increase of the agricultural population, assuming that the cropped acreage stated in the last paragraph is not more than sufficient for its present occupants' subsistence. As the decennial increase has proved to be about 14 per cent, the outlook presents a rather serious problem for solution.

Table I.

4. *Cultivation of food and non-food crops.*—During the seven years 1885-86 to 1891-92 the food crop area in the Presidency Proper has increased by 380,000 acres, the non-food crops decreasing by 8,000 acres. Differences in statistical classification prevent comparison with the earlier years of the decade. A sounder conclusion is, however, reached by omission of the year 1891-92, which in the Karnátak was a year of scarcity, leading to an altogether abnormal decrease of 264,000 acres under non-food crops, and under food crops of 147,000 acres. Comparing 1885-86 with 1890-91 there is an increase of 442,000 acres under food and 647,000 acres under non-food crops.

Table 3.

5. The larger extension under the latter head is mainly in cotton, but it must not be forgotten that the wheat area also mainly represents a non-food crop so far as this country is concerned. The more rapid advance of the non-food crops has been chiefly brought about by the extension of the railway system, which has enabled the Karnátak especially to devote larger areas to wheat and cotton for export. There is no question of encroachment on necessary food production. The net increase in occupied land during the last ten years amounts to about 1,275,000 acres. (The most marked increases occur naturally in the districts of the Deccan and Karnátak, most affected by the famine of 1876-77, as these had not fully recovered in 1881.) Apart from this, it will be shown that the present production of food-grains leaves a large surplus above requirements.

Table 4.

Table 2.

6. In Sind it is impossible to report figures of crops as the area covered by the statistics has varied from year to year with the progress of survey. The occupied land area has apparently decreased during the 10 years 1881—1891 by 3 lákhs of acres (Table 2); but the return is untrustworthy for reasons noted. The irrigation statistics (Table 6) afford results of a more certain nature, as practically the whole cropped area is irrigated, and according to these the increase of cultivation has been steady and rapid.

7. *Sufficiency of food supply.*—The tabulated return cannot claim more than approximate accuracy, as outturn figures are at present merely estimated for the most part. But the results found are closely in accordance with the probabilities in each province. The annual production of the staple food-grains (wheat and pulses excluded) works out to 2.4 lbs. per diem per head of the population of the Presidency. No estimate can be made for Sind. The rate is 3·4 lbs. in the Karnátak, 2·8 in the Deccan, 1·5 in Gujarát and 1·2 in the Konkan. After due allowance for smaller consumption by children and females, and taking 2 lbs. as the full ration for a male adult, a net surplus remains of 63 millions of Indian maunds. This is a satisfactory margin of production, especially considering the omission altogether of wheat and pulses, the consumption of which is very large.

Table 11.

8. A deficit of production below consumption is found and was to be expected in the Konkan, where the soil is poor and the cropped acreage per hundred souls 87 acres, the smallest in the Presidency. The deficiency is met by the importation of millets from above ghâts, in place of the dearer rice grown on the coast, and by the annual emigration to Bombay.

9. *Irrigation.*—State irrigation works in the Presidency Proper are mainly confined to the precarious tracts of the Deccan and Karnátak, with two canals in Ahmedabad. Only 3 per cent. of the total cultivated land is irrigated, though in Kánara 11 per cent is under tank irrigation, and in North Gujarát and in Dhárwár and in the South Deccan the proportion is about 5 per cent irrigated from all sources (Table 3). Progress during the past decade has been very considerable, the number of State works having risen from 28 to 37 ; the area irrigable from 208,000 to 536,000 acres ; and the actually irrigated area from 29,800 to 64,700 acres.

Table 6.

10. The total area irrigated from all sources is, however, shown by the returns to have slightly diminished during the same period (Table 3, column 24). In this Presidency no special significance need be attached to this circumstance as the irrigation of crops varies with the variation of seasons, and not only with the quantity but also with the seasonableness of the rainfall.

11. The subject is further illustrated by the quinquennial return of village wells and tanks instituted in 1886-87. These figures must in the case of some districts be accepted with caution, as the return is a comparatively new one, and there is room for suspicion of error ; but generally it is shown that during the five years there has been an increase of about 10,000 in the number of wells. To this result the policy of taxing subsoil water in Gujarát has undoubtedly contributed, and it may be predicted that the remarkable decrease in the number of wells returned in Surat and Kolába will be corrected as soon as the revision settlement is completed. The introduction of the settlement lease in other districts has been almost uniformly followed by the construction of large numbers of wells for irrigation. Though many of these will not hold water in bad years, the protection afforded by the remainder and by the general increase of production in good seasons is of the highest value.

Table 7.

12. In Sind there has been steady progress in the length of canals and the area irrigated has risen from 1,400,000 acres to about 2,000,000 acres in the British Territory. As noted in paragraph 6 almost the whole of the Sind crops depend on irrigation.

Table 6.

13. *Agricultural stock* in Government villages shows a net increase under all heads since 1882-83, except under the head of "Sheep and Goats." Cattle number 554,000 and ploughs 77,000, an increase of 8 per cent in each case ; carts 55,000, an increase of 13 per cent.

Table 5.

The net decrease of 8 per cent, or 271,000, in sheep and goats is mainly attributable to the late scarcity in the Deccan and Karnátak, which has taken 340,000 animals off the returns, though some of these may have re-appeared in other districts ; the same cause has of course also lowered the general increase under other heads.

14. The number of plough cattle per 100 head of the agricultural population averages 28 in the Presidency Proper. It is highest in the Deccan and Karnátak (39 and 32), and lowest in the Konkan (19), where the population is in parts in excess of that which the land can support. Per 100 acres cropped area, the Konkan, on the other hand, leads with an average of 36 plough animals; the other provinces having less than half this number; the reason of this lying mainly in the differing conditions of cultivation above and below the gháts. The proportion of milch cattle is generally about 30 per 100 head of agricultural population, except in the Konkan where it sinks to 16.

Table 1.

15. *Incidence of land revenue.*—The average per head of total population in the Presidency Proper is Rs. 1-13-8 against Rs. 1-15-9, in 1881-82, and per head of the agricultural population Rs. 2-13-6 against Rs. 3-0-7 in the latter year, irrigation charges being excluded. The decreased incidence (in face of an enhanced total land revenue noticed in paragraph 18 below) is attributable to the increase of population by 14 and 13 per cent as shown in paragraph 1. In Sind, inclusive of irrigation charges, the average is Rs. 2-6-4 per head of total population, the incidence on the agricultural classes not being ascertainable owing to faulty census classification.

Table 1.

16. The incidence necessarily varies greatly in the different provinces, averaging Rs. 4-8-9 on the agricultural population of the fertile tracts of Gujarát and falling to Rs. 1-8-2 in the poorest portions of the Konkan. The Deccan and Karnátak averages are about equal (Rs. 2-11-9 and Rs. 2-13-7). The Broach district stands highest with Rs. 11-3-11 per head, this district possessing the most valuable cotton soil of the Presidency.

17. The only other item generally chargeable on land is the Local Fund cess of $\frac{1}{16}$ on the land revenue expended on local improvements and education, which, if included, would raise the incidence in this proportion.

18. *The assessment per acre* on fully assessed occupied land averages Rs. 1-0-5 in the Presidency and Rs. 2-6-6 in Sind. The low rates in the Deccan and Karnátak are noticeable, showing that the settlement has had due regard to the uncertainty of rainfall and of harvests. The incidence varies throughout in an inappreciable degree only from that of 1881. Comparing 1890-91 with 1881-82 we find the averages for the Presidency exactly equal. As extensive resettlements have been effected and as the total land revenue has risen during this period from Rs. 2,63,00,000 to Rs. 2,81,00,000, or 7 per cent, this equality at first sight seems improbable: the explanation lies in the circumstance that large areas have been included which formerly were unassessed, and in the extended cultivation of assessed land; the pressure of population in both cases tending to the occupancy of inferior soils. The comparatively low rates on unoccupied land also point to the fact that the best land is everywhere already under cultivation, Sind excepted, where much good land is still available.

Table 1.

19. *Land revenue collections, remissions and coercive processes.*—During the 10 years ending 1890-91 the collections, balances and remissions of land revenue averaged as noted below:—

Tables 15, 16 and 17.

Division.	Collections.	Outstanding Balances.	Irrecoverable Balances written off.	True Remissions.
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Division	99·29	0·41	0·15	0·15
Central do.	97·83	1·20	0·52	0·45
Southern do.	98·08	1·22	0·66	0·04
Total, Presidency Proper ...	*98·40*	*0·94*	*0·43*	*0·23*
Sind	91·07	4·80	1·60	2·53

The figures of Table 17 (coercive processes) show that in the Presidency for each lákh of revenue only 13 processes issued, and these for the collection of an insignificant sum. In Sind the proportion is higher but is still moderate. Taken together with columns 3 and 4 of the percentage table given above, a strong inference arises that the revenue demand is met with ease, and this conclusion is emphasized if it is borne in mind that the decade included one year of distinctly abnormal scarcity. In 1884-85 capricious and scanty rainfall produced a serious failure of harvest over a large portion of the East Deccan and Karnátak, notably in the Sholápur and Bijápur districts. The necessity of declaring famine was only narrowly averted, yet the land revenue was realized without difficulty. Without the aid of the Southern Marátha Railway system in keeping down prices the result could not have been equally favourable; but with this protection, as has been further proved by the experience of 1891-92, the levy of the fixed assessment can be effected with little pressure even in years of dearth and in the poorest districts.

Table 1.

20. *Holdings.*— The survey holdings of the Presidency Proper average 21 acres 18 gunthas assessed at Rs. 21-10-4. In Sind the average holding is 41 acres 23 gunthas assessed at Rs. 57-5-8. In Gujarát and the Konkan the occupancies are small, 9 to 10 acres, paying Rs. 16 to Rs. 23; in the Deccan and Karnátak they cover 28 to 30 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 22. Among districts, Broach, with average holdings of 12 acres, stands out as possessing the most fertile soil, the assessment per holding standing at Rs. 42; the Panch Maháls and Ratnágiri paying least with an average of Rs. 7 to Rs. 8. Kaira, the most densely populated district of the Presidency, has the smallest occupancies, averaging 6 acres 23 gunthas only.

Table 14.

21. Holdings of over 100 acres are of rare occurrence, the percentage being 2·5 in the Presidency and 6·4 in Sind. From 100 acres to 25 acres is a common size for a Deccan occupancy (37 per cent) and in the Karnátak (33 per cent). The most usual acreage is from 5 to 25 acres—in the Deccan (46 per cent), in Gujarát (47 per cent), in the Karnátak (55 per cent), and in Sind (48 per cent). Holdings of less than 5 acres are more especially found in the Konkan (59 per cent) and in Gujarát (43 per cent).

Holdings of over 500 acres are very few in the Presidency; in Sind they occur in all districts and reach a good percentage (11 per cent) in the Upper Sind Frontier.

Table 13.

22. *Tenantry and rent laws.*—The ordinary survey occupancy is the rule of the Presidency, 82 per cent of the villages being rayatwári khálsa. A further 8 per cent ináms and jághirs, being assignments of rayatwári villages, also fall under the Bombay Land Revenue Code. In all of these, tenants or inferior holders are ordinarily tenants-at-will with customary rights and privileges. Special tenures occur in a few districts (as the tálukdári of Gujarát and khoti of Ratnágiri); here the subordinate occupancies are governed by special Acts or by customary law.

23. *As to agricultural indebtedness and its causes*, the recent report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act may be referred to, as the Commissioners took evidence and made personal enquiries in the districts in which debt is more especially general. The causes of indebtedness are more or less common to all districts, and in the enquiry preceding the introduction of the Act were summarized as follows:—

(1) Poverty associated with an unproductive soil, precarious climate, and irregularity in the receipts of income, both as to period and as to value.

(2) Ignorance and improvidence.

(3) Extravagance.

(4) Ancestral debt.

(5) Expansion of credit associated with the stimulus to agricultural enterprise caused by the Survey Settlement.

(6) Increase of population.

(7) Facilities for borrowing, owing to the number of competing money-lenders attracted to the business by the advantages offered to the money-lender by our law and other circumstances.

(8) The Limitation Law as leading to renewals on usurious terms.

(9) The revenue system of a fixed demand associated with the variations in the seasons.

(10) The temporary inflation of credit during the American War accompanied by an enormous increase of capital seeking investment.

With the exception of the last, all of these causes are still in operation. The following quotation from the report describes effectively the present position in the famine-threatened tracts and proves that the special legislation of 1879 has been vindicated by a large measure of success :—

"The main cause of indebtedness would appear to be the capriciousness of the climate. A common remark made by the people to the Commission during their local enquiries was that during the last year or two debts had increased. More detailed investigation showed that all that was meant by this remark was that the last few seasons had in those villages been unfavourable, and the produce had been insufficient to pay the revenue and support the cultivator till next harvest. Under these circumstances the cultivator, if unable to make up the deficiency in other ways, had no option but to borrow: and if already in debt, the burden of that debt was increased by the amount of interest which it carried.

"While, however, it is impossible to say whether the amount of debt is greater or less than it was thirteen years ago, there is a considerable body of evidence to show that the position of the rayat is much stronger and more independent than it was. Some have become more thrifty and manage to get along without borrowing. Dealings with fellow rayats have to a much greater extent than formerly taken the place of dealings with professional money-lenders. There was a considerable number of these agricultural money-lenders at the time of the Riots Commission, but the amount of their business was then small. Though the terms demanded by both classes of lenders appear in most cases to be identical, there is no question that the agriculturist creditor is more amenable to public opinion and more considerate in his treatment of the debtor than the sávkár. Most important of all, however, is the fact that the custom of making over the crop to the local " baniya " has lost ground, and the rayat now, as a rule, takes the harvested produce into the market. Much of this striking improvement is doubtless due to the great expansion of trade and the opening of new fields for labour, which followed the construction of the Dhond-Manmár and the Southern Marátha Railways, and the extension and improvement of other communications; to the introduction in places of irrigation from canals and tanks, and to a run of seasons following the commencement of the Act, which, if not uniformly good, were, for the Deccan, apparently above the average; but there can be no question that the Act has materially helped the rayat to profit from these advantages."

24. The Commission also found that, while credit had not been impaired, a more business-like character had entered into the relations between lender and borrower, and that the position of the rayat is on the whole stronger than formerly. They found that agrarian crime had altogether ceased, and that the feeling between the rayat and the capitalist classes had greatly improved. By general consent cultivation is more careful than it used to be. "In all the districts there is a considerable amount of evidence to show that thrift and enterprise have been fostered and not discouraged."

25. In the other districts of the Presidency agricultural debt has never presented itself as a serious political problem, though in economical questions it is an ever present factor. The Gazetteers and district reports afford no evidence on this subject otherwise than in general terms. But it may be said that, except in Gujarát and in the richer parts of the Southern Marátha Country, the peasant is normally a borrower, as the capitalist is normally a lender, in all districts. The rayat does not save; and for marriage or other incidental expenditure, on failure of crops, or when pressed for revenue before the harvest is ready, he resorts as a matter of course to the money-lender. Improvidence and thriftlessness are his heritage, of which probably he can be freed only by the slow spread of education, raising him gradually in the social scale. The fixed but low rate of assessment intended to leave in his hands the surplus of good years to meet the claims of bad ones was expected to promote the habit of thrift, but it is doubtful whether this result has yet followed to the extent desired. On this ground the policy of a rigid revenue demand has been challenged. It is, however, admitted that, if a reserve of capital is wanting, the credit of the cultivating class is good. Of recent years Government has largely

stepped in to replace the private lender by means of extended loans for agricultural improvements, and the figures given below (table 18) show how important a political departure has here been made.

Loans given to Agriculturists.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883).	Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	31,760	9,215	40,975
1888-89	52,290	31,125	83,415
1889-90	76,390	44,463	1,20,853
1890-91	1,56,195	70,942	2,27,137
1891-92	9,87,891	2,19,887	12,07,778

A satisfactory result accruing from these measures is that in the districts chiefly concerned they have operated to reduce sensibly the rates of interest on private loans. The system thus inaugurated indicates, in fact, the establishment of a new and beneficial relation between the State and the cultivator.

26. *Communications.*—During the ten years 1881-1891 the railway mileage was increased by 1,099 miles or about 70 per cent. (2,661 miles against 1,562) in the Presidency Proper, the greater part of the new lines being in the Deccan and Karnátak districts of precarious rainfall. During the scarcity of 1891-92 grain poured into these districts, not only from Gujarát, the Northern Deccan, and Bombay, but also from distant marts in the North-West and Central Provinces and in the Nizám's territories. A fair level of prices was maintained and it is beyond question that the construction of the new lines alone prevented famine on a large scale. With the improved communications famine relief of all kinds was kept within very small limits. The contingent advantage to exporters from the more favoured provinces must also not be overlooked. The considerable increase in the total trade, dealt with further on, is largely drawn from the new railway system. The prices of agricultural produce have at the same time risen in the newly opened districts.

Table 19.

As regards roads, comparative statistics are not available, but the following summary of existing roads will be useful:—

Roads, 1891-92.

Class.	Provincial.	Local Fund.	Total.
Roads metalled, bridged and drained	1,200	422	1,622
Roads metalled and drained but not bridged ...	795	230	1,025
Murum roads bridged and drained	394	634	1,028
Murum roads drained but not bridged	1,052	1,625	2,677
Village or cleared roads	287	584	871
Total ..	3,728	3,495	7,223

The distressed and unsettled Koli tracts of the Western Gháts have been opened up, and roads have penetrated many of the poorer villages of the Konkan. The coast service of steamers has facilitated emigration from the over-populated district of Ratnágiri and assists to supply the deficient production of food.

27. *Trade.*—The increase of sea-borne trade from Bombay port between 1881 and 1891 is from 658 to 844 millions of rupees, or 28·2 per cent. The average is 754 millions. The

Table 20.

rail-borne trade averages necessarily, much less, with 496 millions; rising from 480 in 1881 to 543 millions in 1891, or 12·9 per cent.

28. *Foreign Imports and Exports* are exhibited in Tables 21 and 22 so far as concerns the more important articles of commerce. Growth is steady and remarkable under all heads, the chief fluctuations occurring in wheat, the foreign demand for which varies with the European and American production.

Tables 21 and 22.

29. *Prices* of staple food-grains for the whole of the Presidency proper have remained steady during the decade. In Sind a considerable rise has taken place, the cause of which cannot be stated with certainty. The price of cotton is apt to fluctuate largely, but on the whole the variations have been moderate.

Table 9.

30. *Consumption of necessaries and luxuries.*—In this respect the position is unchanged since the 1888 report was written, and there has been no opportunity for further special enquiry. It has not been thought necessary to include in this memorandum statistics of abkári, because these are treacherous as guides to the condition of the people. The changes in excise rates preclude accurate comparisons between fixed dates, while as between districts the comparative consumption of stimulants and narcotics depends mainly on racial or climatic causes and are not indications of the standard of living. The Import table (21) also affords unsafe inferences, though the steady rise in cottons, silks, woollens and metals at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi point to a favourable conclusion. The general opinion is that the scale of living is gradually, though very slowly, rising; and it is certain that the introduction of cheap hardware and clothing from Europe, which are to be found in every village bazar, has benefited the agricultural class in the exact proportion in which it has injured the native weaver and artizan. In several districts of heavy rainfall the use of corrugated iron for roofs and buildings is spreading: the increase of metal utensils is a matter of common observation. These are safer indications than changes of diet, which are difficult of ascertainment and are also largely restricted by caste and custom. The poorest and most depressed classes would of course add to their dietary with increased prosperity, but of this no evidence can be adduced. So much may be stated with certainty that in the poorer districts of the Deccan and Karnátak, rice, formerly unknown, is now an article of ordinary consumption.

31. *The standard of living* is also essentially the same as ascertained in 1888, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate the detail then reported. It will be convenient, however, to abstract briefly the general description of the subsistence of the poorer agricultural and labouring classes. :—

"The standard of living varies but little in different parts of the Presidency. A ration of 2 lbs. grains, generally the staple millets, jowári, bájri and rági, occasionally rice and wheat helped with pulse and condiments, suffices to the working man. In Sind at least he lives better. Meat is not unfrequent at the daily meal, and milk or curds and ghee seldom absent from it. The cost of this diet does not exceed Rs. 24 per annum. For parts of the Presidency, *e.g.*, the Konkan, this is probably high, while in Sind we must charge up to Rs. 30.

Standard of living.

"Clothing nowhere need cost more than Rs. 5 or Rs. 6, and in the equal Konkan climate even less.

"Dwelling, consisting either of a substantial cottage lasting many years or of a hut of wattle and twigs, which may require rebuilding every season, gives an annual charge not exceeding Rs. 3.

"Everywhere tobacco is considered a necessary. Bháng, a decoction of hemp, is the small beer of Sind. The Konkani requires his dram after work in the rains. The early tribes everywhere drink hard and will spend something like Rs. 12 per annum for liquor. Elsewhere the charge probably rarely equals half of this.

Stimulants and narcotics.

"The whole charge of living will amount to Rs. 32, or say, Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per adult man. Taking the average family as equivalent to a man,

wife and two children, one an infant, the man consumes about two-fifths of the whole. Such a family, therefore, will require Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 to support it. This, it will be observed, is exclusive of stimulants or narcotics. But even including a substantial charge for liquor, there are few places where a family of the working classes could not be decently supported on Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per month.

Population living below the standard.

"When it is inquired how many of this population cannot reach this standard, it is found that in Sind individuals only fail to attain it, a few Bhils and Kolis of the Thar and Párkar Desert, some Máchis and Muhánas near Karáchi.

Early tribes.

"The early tribes, including the Kolis wherever present, give some cause for anxiety. But the observers best acquainted with them, such as Mr. Propert, have observed their extraordinary healthiness. Statistics reveal probably more than average productiveness. Mortality among them never seems to rise high except in famine years. There is little to show, therefore, that distress among them is very acute.

Depressed classes.

"The depressed classes everywhere in the Presidency proper furnish a certain number who live below the standard.

Kunbis, &c., of the Deccan and Karnátak.

"Many of the Kunbis and kindred castes (Dhangars, &c.) in the Deccan and Karnátak are little better off than the depressed classes. The special weakness both of the depressed classes and Kunbis in these tracts is their poor soil, their liability to famine and their debt. Census details available showed that in the Poona, Sátára and Sholápur districts at the census of 1881, the greatest decrease in population was found to have occurred among the Kunbis (11 per cent) and next among the depressed classes (8 per cent). In the Karnátak and perhaps in the Southern Deccan there is some ground for believing that the ghát cultivators are hard pressed. An examination of the statistics shows that not more than 12 per cent of the population can be reckoned as having come on to relief works or died during the famine. These represent the weakest and poorest of the population, and it may be surmised, therefore, that the total population which lives below the standard, reaches 5 per cent, and that in the Southern Deccan and Karnátak most of these are cultivators or members of the depressed classes. But there is absolutely nothing to show that any of them in normal years habitually suffer hunger, much less endure starvation.

"In the Konkan, Ratnágiri is the district in which anxiety seems to be keenest. The inland cultivator of Ratnágiri is of the same type as the ghát cultivator of the Deccan and has many of the same difficulties to contend with.

"On the whole, it is difficult to get rid of the impression that in the ghát villages of the Southern Konkan there is, perhaps, notwithstanding the many efforts to improve their condition, something like chronic distress.

"But with the fact proved, it may be doubted whether any other remedy will be indicated besides that already applied, viz., opening of the country to the import of food and increasing facilities for emigration.

"Every Indian administrator has recognized the poverty of the people of India. A man who supports life in the Bombay Presidency on two or three annas a day will be poor, but not so poor by half as the man who is called on to do so in England, on a shilling or what was once eight annas. The truth is summed up in Sir Richard Temple's words quoted by Mr. Sheppard in his note on Gujarát.—'There is much poverty, but no pauperisation'."

To these passages there is nothing to add otherwise than by pointing to the continuous progress of favourable economical conditions which may be inferred from the preceding paragraphs.

32. *The Karnátak Famine of 1891-92.*—There has been no serious scarcity since the famine of 1876-77 except the officially declared famine of the past year. So far as its effects on agricultural conditions are reducible to figures they are shown in Table 28 which exhibits the diminution of cultivation, the loss of live-stock, and the changes in the movements by rail of agricultural produce resulting from the deficient and unseasonable rainfall. Total loss of harvest was caused in large portions of the three districts affected. The area under food crops (including wheat) fell off from that of the preceding year by 107,000 acres or 2·08 per cent, and that under non-food crops by 486,000 acres or 32·4 per cent; while 260,000 cattle (of which 48,000 were plough cattle) and nearly 20,000 sheep and goats disappeared. The enumeration of stock may be taken as fairly correct, but the reductions of course do not represent so many deaths by starvation. Large numbers of animals were sold, many to the butcher for their hides, and still larger numbers were taken to other districts for pasturage. Possibly some good has been done, to set against the undoubted loss, in the elimination of worthless stock, though the rayat rates their manurial value above that of the fodder they consume. On the land sown the harvest valuation was as follows for the principal staples, 16 annas representing an average crop :—

Table 28.

Average Anna Valuation.

		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Cotton.
Belgaum ...	1889-90	11	7	14	14	12
	1890-91	10	9	13	8	8
	1891-92	6	4	9	4	5
Bijápur ...	1889-90	13	14	11	14	11
	1890-91	13	9	6	13	7
	1891-92	3	2	1	2	2
Dhárwár...	1889-90	9	6	9	10	7
	1890-91	11	10	8	10	7
	1891-92	5	4	7	2	3

33. The proclaimed area consisted of the entire Bijápur District and of three tálukas in each of the two districts Belgaum and Dhárwár, with an area of 9,484 square miles and a population of 1,467,787 souls. In the whole of the three districts 391,000 maunds of grain, or 77 per cent, were imported by rail in excess of the previous year. This amount added to 362,000 maunds less exported, in all 753,000 maunds, or about 4 weeks' supply for a million and a half of people, represents the greater part of the abnormal deficiency of production; to it must be added the amount drawn from reserve stocks and excess imports by road. These latter items do not admit of ascertainment, but both were certainly considerable, and together they may be safely assumed to represent a further shortage of two weeks' food-supply. The total deficiency of harvest over consumption was therefore about six weeks' supply for the whole population of the famine-stricken area. Two-thirds of this was met by the excess imports by rail above referred to, and by the road supplies and reserve stocks of grain; the balance is probably mainly accounted for by the extensive migration which took place, greatly facilitated by the new railway system.

Table 28.

34. The operations of rail and telegraph checked any attempt at an artificial raising of prices by combination of traders, a very careful watch being kept for indications of this. Prices remained fairly level throughout the affected areas and in the surrounding districts, and grain was sold with no larger margin of profit than in ordinary years.

35. Among the most serious features of this famine were the failure of the water-supply and the dearth of fodder. The ready supply of grain, the free operation of capital and credit, and facility of migration afforded a means of subsistence for the majority of the rayats, but could not fill empty tanks and wells, raise the level of the sinking rivers, or afford fodder for the cattle. The

cost of carriage from long distances prevented fodder import in sufficient quantities and prices rose inordinately. Happily the early and abundant rain of June relieved the pressure from both sources when at its worst.

36. *Relief measures* were promptly adopted. Government threw open the forests for free grazing at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. In sinking new and deepening old wells and tanks, and in digging waterholes in the beds of tanks and rivers, large sums to about the same amount were expended from Provincial and Local Funds.

37. *Special Relief Works* were opened on the proclamation of famine mainly for the construction of roads and water-works, but in Bijápur few people were under the necessity of accepting the famine wage. In Belgaum 14 works were opened at a total cost of Rs. 46,157, the highest number at any one time employed being under 4,000. Eight works were opened in the Dhárwár district, all in one táluka (Navalgund), but the daily average on each work varied from 72 to 429 only. The total cost was Rs. 21,035. At no time did the necessity arise for public gratuitous relief, and the private relief distributed was insignificant.

38. *No remissions of land revenue* were made, and only trifling suspensions. The collections were effected practically without recourse to coercion, and the policy of a low assessment fixed with due regard to seasonal fluctuations, but ordinarily leviable in full, was so far sufficiently justified by the event. The distributed rate of assessment is intended, as mentioned in paragraph 19, to connote the saving of the surplus of good years to meet the demands of bad ones, in respect of the land revenue no less than of subsistence, and it was felt that, as matters stood, to grant remissions or suspensions on any large scale in a season of moderate scarcity prevailing over a comparatively limited tract of country, would be to abandon one of the main principles on which the Bombay settlement is founded. The proclamation of famine might indeed seem *per se* to imply this abandonment for the time being, but the following extract from the order notifying the application of the Famine Relief Code (Government Resolution No. 914, dated 6th February 1892, Revenue Department) shows that, as the result proved, the measure was one of administrative expediency rather than necessitated by actual dearth :—

> "The Governor in Council would have preferred, if it had been possible, to have worked on Famine Relief Code lines without notifying famine, but he feels that complications would result, and that the Code has proved, and is proving, a very useful reference to local officers, who might be hampered if it were not applied officially. Whilst the number of persons at present seeking relief in no way constitutes such a distressful situation as is implied in the word famine, and whilst the enormous improvements in means of communication throughout the affected areas should prevent prices of grain again rising as high as they did in 1876-77, His Excellency the Governor in Council nevertheless recognizes that the serious failure of crops in Bijápur and parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár must divert considerable numbers of agricultural labourers from their ordinary employment, and that consequently relief works are necessary. For the organization of large bodies of labourers concentrated from various parts of the affected area, and for securing sanitary arrangements throughout these assemblies, the utilization of the Famine Relief Code is necessary. For these reasons, and also because the failure of crops in parts of the affected area actually reaches a pitch which the Famine Relief Code defines as a condition of "Famine," His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it expedient to issue a notification under Section 12 of the Code as regards the whole of the district of Bijápur, the Athni, Gokák and Parasgad tálukas of the Belgaum district, and the Gadag, Ron and Navalgund tálukas of the Dhárwár district."

39. In the Deccan, the distress was nowhere so severe as to call for the declaration of famine. The failure of harvest was, however, almost complete in parts of the eastern tálukas of Poona, Sholápur and Sátára. To relieve the want of water and fodder, the forests were thrown open and water-works were set on foot by the Local Boards, which also gave employment to labour on the district Roads. Takávi advances, mostly for wells, were issued in the three districts

to the extent of Rs. 1,84,215 against Rs. 7,680 in the previous year. Poona, which then took no advances, received Rs. 92,515. With the exception of a small amount suspended, the land revenue was collected in full.

40. Referring to the ability of the rayat to tide over a period of distress, the Collector of Poona remarked that the revenue was paid up as soon as the milder forms of pressure began to be exercised. "There could not to my mind", he goes on to say, "be a clearer indication of the fact that the cultivating classes possess a reserve of resources not always attributed to them. It may be that many not in debt before had to apply to the village money-lender, and that many already in debt had to involve themselves in heavier liabilities. But to raise money on loan necessitates the possession of some sort of credit, and practically the whole revenue demand was eventually paid up either from hoardings or from loans which the credit of the borrowers was good enough for them to obtain. The events of the year prove, I think, that where the area over which the crops fail is not a very wide one and where facilities of communication enable food-grains to be imported and distributed at no enormous enhancement of price, the people may be trusted to tide over one disastrous year without Government having to forego but the merest fraction of the revenue, or to provide relief works on any but the smallest scale."

41. In the three famine districts agricultural loans were advanced by Government with great liberality. No less than Rs. 7,94,918 were distributed in the three districts as against Rs. 1,15,790 in the preceding year (compare the Table under paragraph 25 above). These advances have served two purposes : they averted a vast amount of distress and saved a large expenditure on famine works, which would otherwise have been incurred; and they have produced permanent agricultural improvement. For the mild type of famine which has prevailed they are at once a cure and a preventive, and constitute a measure of relief greatly superior to that afforded by relief works with their contingent evils of pauperization and waste. The advances have been expended chiefly on the construction and repair of wells, on embankments for water, and on the clearing of land from deep-rooted grasses.

42. In Sind the desert tracts of Thar and Párkar adjoining the Márwár territory were visited by serious scarcity, which was, however, of a less threatening nature. There was no actual deficiency of food in the country, but a large number of people were found to be without employment and in straits for subsistence. Tanks and other relief works were started with the aid of a Government grant of Rs. 10,000, but out of this, it was found necessary to spend less than half. About Rs. 6,000 were expended in gratuitous relief from a private relief fund raised for the sick and infirm and for children. The distress was much mitigated by the wholesale migration of the inhabitants of the desert with the best part of their cattle; and it was finally relieved by a timely fall of rain in May.

43. Comparing 1891-92 with the famine of 1876-77, and having due regard to the severer nature of the calamity of the latter year, the efficiency of the protection afforded by improved road and rail communications is strikingly evidenced. The supply of food-grains was kept up without any official intervention. There was no loss of life; and prices ruled lower by one-half than those of the earlier scarcity.

PART II.

The Labouring and Industrial Classes.

44. *Census Results.*—The total population figures, urban and rural, have been noted in paragraph 1, Part I. The urban population has increased since 1881 more rapidly than the rural, in the ratio of 22 to 14; its proportion to the total population being 14·6 per cent, or 2⅗ millions out of 18 millions, exclusive of Bombay City.

Tables 29 and 30.

45. Agricultural labourers, compared with the total population, number 12·6 per cent in the Presidency Proper, or nearly 2 millions. In Sind the percentage is only 2·3, this disproportion leading to a suspicion of inaccuracy in the returns.

Table 33.

46. Non-agricultural labourers, *i.e.*, workmen in towns, are 3·8 per cent of the whole in the Presidency Proper, numbering half a million; for Sind the percentage is 5·2 according to the census returns. Differences of classification prevent effective comparison of these figures with those of 1881.

47. The following table showing the occupations of the whole population is abstracted from Table 31; attention being called to the fact that the census definition of "occupation" points merely to a source of subsistence, and that the figures therefore include dependents as well as actual workers:—

Table 31.

Percentages on total Population.

Province.	A. Government service.	B. Pasture and Agriculture.		C. Personal and household services.	D. Preparation and supply of material substances.	E. Commerce, transport and storage.	F. Profession, learned and artistic.	G. Indefinite and Independent.
		Pasture.	Agriculture.					
Gujarát	3·2	1·7	61·3	2·8	18·8	3·4	3·1	5·4
Deccan	5·0	1·4	64·0	2·1	17·0	2·4	2·0	5·7
Karnátak... ...	3·7	0·9	66·5	1·5	19·4	1·4	2·0	4·1
Konkan	2·1	0·4	70·4	1·5	13·9	3·5	1·5	6·2
Total, Presidency .	3·8	1·2	65·2	2·1	17·3	2·7	2·2	5·5
Sind ...	1·4	2·4	36·9	3·0	38·7	7·0	1·4	8·8
Grand Total ...	3·4	1·4	60·7	2·2	20·6	3·3	2·0	6·0

48. The industrial population in town and country amounts, it will be seen, to 17 per cent of the whole (column D). It is unfortunate that no satisfactory comparison can be made with 1881, especially in respect of the urban and rural industries separately. The rural artizans (67 per cent, at present largely exceed those in towns, and the proportion would be much increased if the Bombay City workers were excluded.

Table 32.

49. Pressing, spinning, weaving and other processes of cotton preparation account for more than half of the persons employed on textile materials and fabrics. Under metals, the gold and silver-smiths show a remarkable predominance over other workers. It is notorious that many of the Sonárs are also pawn-brokers and money-lenders. Viewed in either light, their proportion to other traders is curious and indicative of the peculiar conditions of an Asiatic community. They are about 3 times as numerous as the workers in silk, wool, or vegetable fabrics; 5 times more in number than the brass and copper-smiths; and twice as many as the iron and steel workers.

Table 34.

50. The total non-agricultural population in the Presidency amounts to about 5 millions, or 34 per cent of the whole. The Sind proportion is omitted, as the census figures are not accurate.

Table 35. Table 35 exhibits the proportion of persons who, with the trades and professions under which they are classified, combine the practice of agriculture as a subsidiary means of subsistence. This table affords no close inferences on the figures above dealt with (as it includes Bombay City and Aden, which cannot be separated out from the Census Compilation), but contains interesting items of information. Thus, of the whole non-agricultural population included in it, 9·24 per cent follow agriculture as a second pursuit; 14 to 23 per cent of village workmen, as potters, goldsmiths, tanners, and barbers, are thus employed; and 33 per cent of pensioned Government servants invest their savings in land. It is somewhat suggestive that (except in the case of village servants who are more or less bound up with the soil) the highest ratio is reached by the money-lending class with 36 per cent, and this figure probably by no means represents the actual agricultural interest of the sávkárs through usufructuary mortgages and otherwise.

Table 10. 51. *Wages* have remained steady during the past decade, averaging in the Presidency from 3 to 4 annas for unskilled and from 9 to 12 annas for skilled labour. In Sind wages are better, being about 5 annas and one rupee; the cost of living, however, standing higher at the same time.

Table 12. 52. The cost of *food, clothing and dwellings* was estimated with the aid of special district reports in 1888, and Table XI of the special report of that year is here reproduced for convenience of reference. The estimates hold good at the present time, the price of food-grains having remained the same with the exception of a slight rise in the Karnátak. The minimum charge for dwellings, taken at Rs. 3 in the 1888 report, may also be accepted. The average cost of food per adult man for the Presidency is Rs. 20—24, and for Sind Rs. 29; of clothing Rs. 1-10-0 to to Rs. 2-8-0 for the Presidency and Rs. 2-7-0 for Sind. This works out to a total minimum cost for food and clothing of 11 to 14 pies per day in the Presidency Proper, compared with which the wage-rate of 3—4 annas for unskilled labour is relatively high. With reasonably steady employment a labourer should on these terms be able to support his family unaided by earnings of its other members; though these generally add something to the family income, and sometimes contribute largely, as in the case of female and juvenile mill hands.

53. *The condition of the labouring classes* is generally identical with that of the poorer agriculturists described in paragraph 31 of this memorandum, and requires no separate account. There is nothing to indicate that their standard of living, as a class, has altered during the last ten years. But in some places it has changed for the better, as in the case of the Ratnágiri emigrants to Bombay and wherever mills, factories and railways have provided new employment for labour. In other instances, as with handicraftsmen displaced by the course of trade or by improved systems of manufacture (such as weavers and oil-pressers) a condition of well-being has been exchanged for a precarious and diminishing livelihood. These are incidents of an inevitable change manifesting itself gradually and allowing full time for compensatory adjustments. No sudden or wide-spread distress from this cause has occurred. And, as pointed out in the earlier report, if in these classes poverty is the rule, want is the exception.

54. *Migration and Emigration.*—Foreign emigration is practically nil. "From Bombay emigration was stopped many years ago and, though the legal restriction has been removed, recruiting has never been resumed, labour in the Western Presidency being, on the whole, so well paid that there is but little inducement to emigrate to the coolie-employing Colonies." (Statistical Tables for British India, 1892.)

Table 36. 55. Internal migration to the City of Bombay, as the chief labour-mart, is shown in Table 36, but conclusions should be drawn from it with caution, as the migration from all

districts is largely seasonal and varies with the demand for labour in the villages. Noticeable is the increased influx to the city from Kolába and Ratnágiri: a vital relief to the latter district.

56. The districts with the largest proportions of immigrants, (labourers, soldiers, clerks, and traders) are :—

Karáchi	814	Per 10,000 of population.
Thána	701	
Upper Sind Frontier	552	
Thar and Párkar	522	
Ahmadabad	481	
Poona	424	

Those which export most labour to other districts are :—

Ratnágiri	1,502	Per 10,000 of population.
Poona	689	
Surat	610	
Kolába	548	
Sátára	452	
Ahmadabad	253	

The Superintendent of Census remarks in his report that "it is curious that Poona and Ahmadabad are also in the first six in order of number of immigrants. In Poona ordinary unskilled labourers are the emigrants, and the immigrants clerks, soldiers, and other men in Government employ."

57. *Development of industrial occupations in Towns.*—The advance of the cotton industries from 1881 to 1891 has been remarkable, both in the city of Bombay and in the mofussil. The whole number of mills has risen from 42 to 91. In Bombay the number of mills, spindles, and hands employed has doubled. In the mofussil, the mills have increased from 10 to 24, the number of spindles from 167,000 to 451,000, and the number of hands from 5,600 to 16,000. This development has provided employment for 41,000 persons. During the same period, two woollen mills have been established in Bombay. Paper mills stand as before at three, but their capacity has been increased. The employment of labour afforded by these latter industries is, of course, comparatively insignificant.

Table 23.

58. Other large industries have made rapid progress, but data are not at hand for statistical comparison with previous years. In 1891 there were in the Presidency 187 cotton ginning and pressing factories, 21 flour mills, 11 iron and brass foundries, 5 ice factories, 4 bone-crushing factories, 3 oil-mills, 2 tanneries, 2 timber mills, 1 silk-mill, 1 brewery, and 1 sugar factory.

Table 24.

59. It must, at the same time, be admitted that industrial enterprize still lags far behind the requirements and the possibilities of the situation. Most of the undertakings enumerated have been instituted by the handful of Europeans and Pársis in the larger towns, and though signs of progress are not wanting, the industrial development of the country is still in its infancy. In many directions it has hardly begun. Metal factories must eventually supplant the hand-worker in brass, copper, and iron of the bazars. Hides and tanning materials should cease to leave the coasts raw and uncombined. Refined sugar and oils, chemicals, drugs, and glassware now imported might be as well produced locally. Vegetable fibres are only partly exploited and little used in manufacture. Joint stock, mercantile, and industrial operations have not yet attracted any appreciable share of native capital; this being perhaps the first condition antecedent to a general advance all along the line.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

60. *Forests.*—With the extension of the reserved area the relation of forest conservation to agricultural conditions has attracted increased attention. Restrictions in respect of grazing, cutting, and the collection of leaves and firewood were found to conflict with the demands of cultivation. Concessions of forest privileges have been largely made during the past decade in the agricultural interest.

Table 8.

61. The area under forest has slightly decreased from 15,000 square miles in 1881-82 to 14,500 in 1890-91. The difference is probably only apparent and due to the progress of the Forest Survey, actuals being substituted for estimates. The forest area in Sind has increased from 587 to 991 square miles. The net revenue was in 1881 Rs. 6,58,000 and in 1890 Rs. 14,34,000. This rate of increase cannot be expected to continue. Credit is due for efficient organization and management, but it must be remembered that the forest system on its present scale was in its infancy in 1881 and that the scientific exploitation of forest property was then only inchoate.

62. *Sanitary and vital statistics* afford no basis for examination into the conditions of life of different classes of the population. The prescribed forms exhibit no differentiation by classes, and the registration is still extremely defective. The tables are appended for what they are worth. It appears that the birth and death rates have alike risen during the past ten years, but it is at least probable that improved registration is chiefly responsible for this result.

Tables 25—27.

E. L. CAPPEL,

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INDEX OF STATISTICAL TABLES.

A.—*Agricultural and Revenue.*

B.—*Trade.*

C.—*Vital Statistics.*

D.—*Famine.*

E.—*Census.*

I.—GENERAL

District.	Area in square miles.	Population, 1891. Total.	Population, 1891. Agricultural.	Density per square mile. Total.	Density per square mile. Agricultural.	Percentage of Agricultural to Total Population.	Acreage in 1891-92 under Cropped Area.	Acreage in 1891-92 under Fallow, i.e. Occupied Waste.	Acreage in 1891-92 under Unoccupied cultivable Waste. Assessed.	Acreage in 1891-92 under Unoccupied cultivable Waste. Unassessed.	Acres per 100 heads of Agricultural Population under Cropped Area.	Acres per 100 heads of Agricultural Population under Cropped and Fallow, i.e. Occupied.	Acres of cultivable waste per mille of Agricultural Population. Assessed.	Acres of cultivable waste per mille of Agricultural Population. Unassessed.	Agricultural Stock, 1891-92. Plough Cattle.	Agricultural Stock, 1891-92. Milch Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															No.	No.
Ahmedabad	3,949	921,712	457,585	233	116	49·7	1,375,892	494,825	68,210	19,662	301	409	149	43	147,821	186,05[illegible]
Kaira	1,609	871,589	608,559	541	378	69·8	701,671	45,894	72,967	1,165	115	123	120	2	115,606	157,394
Panch Mahâls	1,613	313,417	234,652	194	145	74·9	335,075	145,641	81,005	96,795	143	205	345	413	88,553	86,377
Broach	1,463	341,490	204,473	233	140	59·8	599,379	50,098	24,206	1,662	293	318	118	8	55,896	41,836
Surat	1,662	649,989	395,051	391	238	60·7	491,110	249,156	34,943	30,317	124	187	88	77	104,381	109,46[illegible]
Total, Gujarát ...	10,296	3,098,197	1,900,320	301	185	61·3	3,503,127	985,614	281,331	149,601	184	236	148	79	512,257	581,151
Khándesh	10,907	1,460,851	961,215	133	88	65·8	3,045,863	141,201	403,608	376,256	317	332	420	391	361,624	302,773
Násik	5,940	843,582	532,933	142	90	63·2	2,031,451	284,756	79,389	54,687	381	435	149	103	237,614	186,738
Ahmednagar	6,645	888,755	574,436	133	87	64·6	2,765,062	314,493	63,176	60,087	481	536	110	105	290,070	228,688
Poona	5,369	1,067,800	617,120	198	115	57·8	2,095,688	356,118	17,965	223	340	397	29	...	243,369	180,379
Sholápur	4,542	750,689	452,095	165	100	60·2	2,176,754	279,759	17,322	5,709	481	543	38	13	206,447	164,490
Sátára	4,987	1,225,989	855,411	245	172	69·8	1,721,565	402,305	26,905	8,340	201	248	31	10	233,812	202,222
Total, Deccan ...	38,390	6,237,666	3,993,210	162	104	64·0	13,836,383	1,778,632	608,365	505,302	346	391	152	127	1,571,936	1,265,38[illegible]
Belgaum	4,657	1,013,261	708,228	217	152	69·9	1,658,994	428,359	84,881	20,276	234	295	120	29	202,751	172,876
Bijápur	5,668	796,339	535,743	140	95	67·3	2,715,360	398,295	83,727	20,169	507	581	156	38	179,811	143,943
Dhárwár	4,603	1,051,314	660,993	228	144	62·9	1,616,668	697,346	58,544	14,409	245	350	89	22	220,715	170,848
Total, Karnátak ...	14,928	2,860,914	1,904,964	192	128	66·6	5,991,022	1,524,000	227,152	54,854	314	394	119	29	603,277	487,667
Thána	3,576	819,580	562,717	230	157	68·7	472,536	481,457	44,110	70,936	84	170	78	126	162,346	116,111
Kolába	2,137	594,872	425,142	272	199	71·8	389,111	315,675	4,655	53,259	92	166	11	125	121,595	93,07[illegible]
Ratnágiri	3,922	1,105,926	821,161	282	209	74·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	3,910	446,351	281,745	114	72	63·1	237,503	87,243	60,341	1,402	84	115	214	5	113,720	115,180
Total, Konkan ...	13,545	2,966,729	2,090,765	219	154	70·5	1,099,150	884,375	109,106	125,597	87	156	86	90	397,661	324,36[illegible]
Karáchi	14,182	564,880	257,024	39	18	45·5	403,613	446,863	74,569	1,065,065	157	331	290	4,144		
Hyderabad	9,033	918,646	325,450	101	36	35·4	827,789	1,370,411	385,330	1,914,933	254	675	1,184	5,884		
Shikárpur	9,296	915,497	303,324	98	33	33·1	751,292	739,669	178,637	1,543,777	248	491	589	5,089		
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	2,549	174,548	19,359	68	8	11·1	188,342	334,048	31,624	123,157	973	2,698	1,634	6,362		Not[illegible]
Thar and Párkar	12,729	298,203	156,631	23	12	52·5	539,091	839,532	72,898	370,306	344	880	465	2,364		
Total, Sind ...	47,789	2,871,774	1,061,788	60	22	36·9	2,710,127	3,730,523	743,058	5,017,238	255	607	700	4,725		
Grand Total ...	124,948	18,035,280	10,951,047	144	88	60·7	27,139,809	8,903,144	1,969,012	5,852,592	268	356	194	578	3,085,131	2,658,47[illegible]

Note.—This table includes adjustments on account of the transfer of one táluka (Karjat) from Thána to Kolába District.

TABLE.

Agricultural Stock per 100 head of Agricultural Population.		Plough Cattle per 100 Acres of cropped Area.	Percentages of Area.							Percentage of irrigated Area on net cropped Area.	Holdings.		Land Revenue, 1891-92.	Incidence of Land Revenue, 1891-92.		Assessment per Acre of fully assessed Rayatwári Area, 1890-91.		Incidence in 1881-82.	
			Cultivated, i.e., Occupied.		Uncultivated.														
Plough Cattle.	Milch Cattle.		Cropped.	Fallow.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Forest.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.		Average size of a Holding.	Average rental per Holding.		Per head of Total Population.	Per head of Agricultural Population.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Land Revenue per head of Population.	Assessment per Acre of fully assessed occupied Rayatwári Area.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
											A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
32	46	11	57	20	4	18	1	70	30	4·8	12 24	18 5 8	16,55,368	1 12 9	3 9 10	1 14 1	1 7 6	1 11 0	1 10 3
18	25	16	75	5	8	12	...	93	7	5·7	6 23	16 11 9	20,23,909	2 5 2	3 5 2	2 14 8	1 9 11	2 7 3	3 0 3
37	36	26	37	16	20	9	18	89	11	0·5	10 10	8 9 2	3,07,396	0 15 8	1 4 11	0 15 10	0 10 10	1 0 0	1 1 3
27	20	9	65	6	3	26	...	56	44	0·1	12 26	42 12 5	22,99,536	6 11 9	11 3 11	4 1 0	3 3 6	6 12 11	4 3 7
26	27	21	48	24	6	18	4	75	25	2·3	9 24	29 15 11	23,56,887	3 10 0	5 15 5	3 4 10	1 11 11	3 13 3	3 5 0
27	31	15	56	16	7	17	4	75	25	3·4	9 26	23 8 3	86,43,096	2 12 8	4 8 9	2 10 11	1 6 11	2 14 3	2 14 0
37	31	12	60	3	15	12	10	58	42	1·2	23 7	26 4 2	37,09,172	2 8 7	3 13 9	1 2 11	0 7 11	2 9 5	1 0 9
44	35	12	57	8	4	9	22	85	15	3·5	30 1	19 14 6	15,72,614	1 13 10	2 15 3	0 11 0	0 6 5	1 12 11	0 10 11
54	39	10	67	8	3	9	13	92	8	3·0	38 33	22 7 8	16,35,135	1 13 5	2 13 6	0 9 7	0 5 1 0 7 3	1 8 8	0 8 10
39	29	12	63	11	1	12	13	92	8	5·4	29 10	17 10 8	13,05,714	1 3 7	2 1 10	0 10 2	0 6 2	1 4 6	0 9 2
45	36	9	75	10	1	8	6	87	13	4·0	40 12	21 14 0	10,69,805	1 6 10	2 5 10	0 7 7	0 3 11	1 10 11	0 7 8
51	44	14	60	14	1	10	15	92	8	5·8	23 36	19 3 0	16,30,960	1 5 3	1 14 6	0 14 4		1 7 4	0 13 9
39	32	11	63	8	5	10	14	83	17	3·5	30 11	21 13 2	1,09,23,400	1 12 0	2 11 9	0 12 2	0 6 9	1 12 6	0 11 6
28	24	12	59	15	4	6	16	87	13	2·7	24 30	20 9 6	15,37,345	1 8 3	2 2 9	0 15 4	0 4 8	1 7 0	0 13 3
34	27	7	76	11	3	5	5	84	16	0·4	34 4	16 2 6	13,85,402	1 11 10	2 9 4	0 8 6	0 3 8	1 14 9	0 8 5
33	26	14	57	24	2	7	10	76	24	5·1	27 2	29 12 2	25,00,756	2 6 1	3 12 6	1 3 6	0 12 5	2 9 7	1 3 7
32	26	10	65	16	3	6	10	83	17	2·3	28 33	22 4 9	54,23,503	1 14 4	2 13 7	0 13 8	0 6 3	2 0 0	0 13 6
29	21	34	21	22	5	30	22	95	5	0·9	13 0	14 7 9	10,90,550	1 5 3	1 12 1	1 2 3	0 6 6	1 11 7	1 4 1
29	22	31	30	24	4	21	21	98	2	0·6	7 3	13 8 2	10,98,855	1 13 7	2 15 11	1 13 4	0 10 11	1 8 8	1 7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 19	7 0 3	8,55,908	0 12 5	1 0 7	0 13 6	0 8 1	0 13 2	0 13 5
40	41	48	9	4	2	8	77	94	6	11·0	9 33	29 12 5	1,08,517	0 3 11	0 6 2	3 0 6	1 1 5	2 1 6	2 5 11
19	16	36	18	15	4	19	44	96	4	3·0	10 4	16 10 9	31,53,830	1 1 0	1 8 2	1 10 11	0 12 9	1 6 8	1 4 3
			7	8	19	64	2	91	9	100·0	46 30	59 15 11	10,75,463	1 14 5	4 2 11	2 7 9	2 6 7		
			14	24	40	20	2	80	20	99·9	62 16	02 13 0	18,90,936	2 0 11	5 13 0	2 3 11	2 1 7		
			18	17	40	18	7	89	11	100·0	22 35	49 4 0	27,87,928	3 0 9	9 3 1	3 4 9	3 4 4		
available.			23	40	18	13	6	63	37	100·0	205 2	178 6 2	5,33,367	3 0 11	27 8 10	2 3 3	2 3 4	Not available.	
			7	10	5	76	2	92	8	36·2	...	...	5,86,196	1 15 5	3 11 11	1 0 5	...		
			11	15	23	48	3	85	15	87·2	41 23	57 5 8	68,73,890	2 6 4	*6 7 7	2 6 6	2 6 11		
28	24	13	40	13	11	25	11	83	17	11·6	23 4	24 8 7	3,50,17,719	1 15 1	3 3 2	1 4 5	1 4 6	1 15 9	1 0 5

the figures of agricultural and total population differ to this extent from those of the Census Tables 29—37.

* Figures for Sind incorrect, the agricultural population having been under-estimated (*see* Note to Table 31).

2.—*Increase in occupied assessed Khálsa (Government) Land, 1881-82 to 1890-91.*

Year.	Northern Division.				Central Division.				Southern Division.				Total, Presidency proper.				Sind.			
		Deduct				Deduct				Deduct				Deduct				Deduct		
	Land newly taken up for cultivation.	Land thrown up.	Land forfeited to Government for non-payment of Revenue.	Increase in Column 2 over Columns 3 and 4.	Land newly taken up for cultivation.	Land thrown up.	Land forfeited to Government for non-payment of Revenue.	Increase in Column 6 over Columns 7 and 8.	Land newly taken up for cultivation.	Land thrown up.	Land forfeited to Government for non-payment of Revenue.	Increase in Column 10 over Columns 11 and 12.	Land newly taken up for cultivation.	Land thrown up.	Land forfeited to Government for non-payment of Revenue.	Increase in Column 14 over Columns 15 and 16.	Land newly taken up for cultivation.	Land thrown up.	Land forfeited to Government for non-payment of Revenue.	Increase in Column 18 over Columns 19 and 20.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881-82	33,786	36,096	...	—2,310	173,697	69,138	...	104,559	43,497	22,691	...	20,806	250,980	127,925	...	123,055	285,532	367,237	8,437	—90,142
1882-83	33,994	47,924	...	—13,930	169,637	96,081	...	73,556	77,623	35,954	...	41,669	281,254	179,959	...	101,295	301,119	389,614	8,101	—96,596
1883-84	37,697	38,392	...	—695	242,135	57,584	...	184,551	47,219	16,047	...	31,172	327,051	112,023	...	215,028	203,800	334,478	10,422	—141,100
1884-85	49,267	23,922	...	25,345	163,467	54,649	...	108,818	46,224	5,559	...	40,665	258,958	84,130	...	174,828	124,629	243,047	......	—118,418
1885-86	51,946	20,204	...	31,742	143,280	61,165	...	82,115	48,681	4,485	...	44,196	243,907	85,854	...	158,053	140,166	155,794	......	—15,628
1886-87	41,926	22,975	1,551	17,400	71,021	41,333	3,479	26,209	43,019	4,841	624	37,554	155,966	69,149	5,654	81,163	139,588	117,743	......	21,845
1887-88	47,039	25,447	...	21,592	87,261	49,822	1,955	35,484	105,742	4,549	451	100,742	240,042	79,818	2,406	157,818	117,689	90,358	......	27,331
1888-89	29,531	36,823	1,806	—9,098	97,961	35,900	1,591	60,470	53,083	3,402	471	49,210	180,575	76,125	3,868	100,582	165,721	64,055	1,314	90,352
1889-90	30,431	24,156	2,564	3,711	54,234	15,439	4,469	34,326	49,165	2,177	323	46,665	133,830	41,772	7,356	84,702	157,545	69,166	5,807	82,572
1890-91	37,064	20,855	3,093	13,116	46,607	14,414	2,486	29,707	30,970	2,094	284	28,592	114,641	37,363	5,863	71,415	55,060	51,899	55,293	—52,132
Total ...	392,681	296,794	9,014	86,873	1,249,300	495,525	13,980	739,795	545,223	101,799	2,153	441,271	2,187,204	894,168	25,147	1,267,939	1,680,849	1,883,391	89,374	*—291,916

* The figures are not trustworthy. In Sind correct classification has hitherto been interfered with by questions of fallow and varying irrigation settlements.

3.—*Food and Non-food Crops, 1885-86 and 1891-92.*

District.	1885-86.										1891-92.										Variation.			
	Food Crops.				Non-food Crops.				Irrigated Area.	Fallow or Occupied Waste.	Food Crops.				Non-food Crops.				Irrigated Area.	Fallow or Occupied Waste.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.	Irrigated Area.	Fallow or Occupied Waste.
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Other.	Total.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Other.	Total.			Cereals.	Pulses.	Other.	Total.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Other.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	871,152	105,051	7,439	983,642	317,095	36,134	6,522	359,751	73,240	570,563	865,024	104,172	9,993	979,189	352,743	49,989	9,140	411,872	67,081	494,825	—4,453	+52,121	—6,159	—75,738
Kaira	596,260	67,740	4,058	668,067	10,217	117,60	30,087	52,064	50,406	41,432	577,489	79,744	7,685	664,918	10,704	14,804	26,344	51,852	40,437	45,894	—3,149	—212	—9,069	+4,462
Panch Maháls ...	206,112	46,809	598	253,519	573	27,349	2 223	30,145	1,035	89,142	279,510	75,107	1,369	355,986	944	36,049	7,581	44,574	1,940	145,641	+102,467	+14,429	+905	+56,499
Broach	242,489	53,890	2,157	298,536	243,568	11,283	2,233	257,084	1,633	81,888	239,394	62,494	31,356	333,244	247,292	15,452	4,314	267,058	672	50,098	+34,708	+9,974	—961	—31,790
Surat	308,615	80,700	10,275	399,590	92,831	37,646	3,445	133,922	12,168	247,535	320,664	69,110	8,661	398,435	94,174	33,149	4,707	132,030	11,298	249,156	—1,155	—1,892	—870	+1,621
Total, Gujarát ...	2,224,637	354,190	34,527	2,603,354	664,284	124,172	44,510	832,966	138,482	1,030,560	2,282,081	390,627	59,064	2731,772	705,857	149,443	52,086	907,386	121,428	985,614	+128,418	+74,420	—17,054	—44,946
Khándesh	1.595,527	196,195	12,213	1,803.935	668,206	390,784	42,282	1,101,272	46,431	275,751	1,570,764	200,898	11,445	1,783,107	1,096,829	142.227	36,811	1,275,867	37,624	141.201	—20,828	+174,595	—8,807	—134,550
Násik...	1,403,626	214,687	17,973	1,636,286	2,620	279,744	11,893	294,257	80,284	387,203	1,521,910	209,152	20,233	1,751,295	51,096	234,632	11,062	296,790	70,876	284,756	+115,009	+2,533	—9,408	—102,447
Ahmednagar ...	2,193,608	218,827	8,432	2,420,867	17,499	150,265	27,256	195,020	96,431	415,880	2,327,258	228,109	10,722	2,566,089	36,307	164,826	19,277	220,410	84,768	314,493	+145,222	+2.5390	—11.663	—101,387
Poona	1,754,866	131,357	30,601	1,916,824	230	157,931	19,195	177,356	91,771	359,475	1,810,477	137,816	29,832	1,978,125	430	146,122	16,920	163,472	113,714	356,118	+61,301	—13,884	+21,943	—3,357
Sholápur	1,658,925	135,546	8,442	1,802.913	6,631	235,336	29,380	271,347	79,536	318,152	1,758,146	147,437	10,563	1,916,146	2,873	253,921	26,896	283,690	87.104	279,759	+113,233	+12,343	+7,568	—38,393
Sátára...	1,385,282	290,742	21,380	1,697,404	16,240	79,600	68,898	164,738	93,205	400,361	1,365,479	282,640	23,417	1,671,536	7,901	97,842	36,422	142,165	101,011	402,305	—25,868	—22,573	+7,806	+1,944
Total, Deccan ...	9,991,834	1,187,354	99,041	11,278,229	711,426	1,293,660	198,904	2,203,990	487,658	2,156,822	10,354,034	1,206,052	106,212	11,666,298	1,195,436	1,039,570	147,388	2,382,394	495,097	1,778,632	+388,069	+178,404	+7,439	—378,190
Belgaum	1,304,614	202.943	17.381	1,524,938	143.373	86,049	46,143	275,565	49,708	333.511	1,268,651	182,260	20,157	1,471,068	107,098	59,053	44,728	210,879	46,097	428,359	—53,870	—64,686	—3,611	+94,848
Bijápur	2,010.736	190,139	7,648	2,208,523	166,397	208.532	15,235	390,164	10,193	325,291	2,152,641	140,187	7,953	2,300,781	236,201	171,326	9,782	417,309	12,056	398,295	+92,258	+27,145	+1,863	+73,004
Dhárwár	1,204.315	219,700	15,491	1,439,506	462,417	88,019	64,295	614,731	74,865	258,766	1,044,747	191,204	15,644	1,251,595	276,285	55,709	56.133	388,117	84,569	697.346	—187,911	—226,614	+7,704	+438,580
Total, Karnátak ...	4,519,665	612,782	40,520	5,172,967	772,187	382,600	125,673	1,280,460	134,766	917,568	4,466,039	513,651	43,754	5,023,444	619,574	286,088	110,643	1,016,305	140,722	1,524,000	—149,523	—264,155	+5,956	+606,432
Thána...	401,833	42,480	6,857	451,170	...	21,856	6,644	28,500	4,780	449,632	409,520	35,080	6,839	451,439	...	17,056	7,328	24,384	4,680	481,457	+269	—4,116	—100	+31,825
Kolába	375,136	25,824	2,424	403,384	...	7,653	720	8,373	...	261,097	364,834	24,554	2,951	392,339	...	7,173	1,253	8,426	2,515	315,675	—11,045	+53	+2,515	+54,578
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......
Kánara	182,473	5,449	21,426	209,348	...	640	8.811	9,451	33,290	76,581	201,827	6,958	24,615	233,400	...	907	15,547	16,454	26,172	87,243	+24,052	+7,003	—7,127	+10,662
Total, Konkan ...	959,442	73,753	30,707	1,063,902	...	30,149	16,175	46,324	38,079	787,310	976,181	66,592	34,405	1,077,178	...	25,136	24,128	49,264	33,367	884,375	+13,276	+2,940	—4,712	+97,065
Total, Presidency proper	17,695,578	2,228,079	194,795	20,118,452	2,147,897	1,830,581	385,262	4,363,740	798,985	4,892,260	18,078,335	2,176,922	243,435	20,498,692	2,520,867	1,500,237	334,245	4,355,349	790,614	5,172,621	+380,240	—8,391	—8,371	+280,361
Karáchi	180,312	17,253	2,905	200,470	612	25,548	819	26,979	213,341	244,660	352,281	33,280	7,943	393,504	6,624	28,825	9,479	38,428	403,613	446,863	+193,034	+11,449	+190,272	+202,203
Hyderabad	345,466	16,414	12,114	373,994	57,658	53,678	10,135	121,471	491,574	863,262	622,243	22,827	27,207	672,277	68,620	83,780	13,457	165,857	827,242	1,370,411	+298,283	+44,386	+335,668	+507,149
Shikárpur	570,031	97,453	12,603	680,087	8,310	52,437	9,653	70,400	624,535	541,372	678,461	127,610	13,534	819,605	8,164	87,151	7,957	103,272	751,202	739,669	+139,518	+32,872	+126,757	+198,297
Upper Sind Frontier.	83,544	7,491	709	91,744	1,445	51,283	840	53,568	137,149	224,266	113,887	15,030	1,468	130,385	1,786	75,607	479	77,872	188,342	334.048	+38,641	+24,304	+51,193	+109,782
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......
Total, Sind ...	1,179,353	1,38,611	28,331	1,346,295	68,025	182,946	21,447	272,418	1,466,599	1,873,560	1,766,872	198,747	50,152	2,015,771	79,194	2,74,863	31,372	385,429	2,170,489	2,890,991	+669,476	+113,011	+703,390	+1,017,431
Grand Total ...	18,874,931	2,366,690	223,126	21,464,747	2,215,922	2,013527	406,709	4,636,158	2,265,584	6,765,820	19,845,207	2,375,669	293,587	22,514,463	2,600,061	1,775,100	365,617	4,740,778	2,961,103	8,063,612	+1,049,716	+104,620	+695,519	+1,297,792

4.—Variations in Wheat and Cotton Areas, 1885-86 to 1891-92.

Province.	Area under Wheat.						
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát	385,505 **11**	400,851 **11**	334,314 **9**	242,574 **7**	282,112 **8**	260,140 **7**	324,113 **9**
Deccan	1210,140 **9**	1046,088 **8**	1310,692 **10**	1228,496 **9**	1051,841 **8**	1073,794 **8**	1038,303 **7**
Karnátak	471,245 **7**	509,962 **8**	564,189 **9**	607,233 **9**	590,191 **9**	578,741 **9**	375,897 **6**
Konkan	139 ...	168 ...	119 ...	144 ...	143 ...	128 ...	122 ...
Presidency proper ...	2067,029 **8**	1957,069 **8**	2209,314 **9**	2078,447 **8**	1924,287 **7**	1912,803 **7**	1738,435 **7**
	Area under Cotton.						
Gujarát	664,284 **19**	672,399 **19**	779,197 **22**	707,680 **21**	669,943 **19**	793,616 **22**	705,857 **20**
Deccan	711,426 **5**	1070,288 **8**	994,818 **8**	979,054 **7**	1107,790 **8**	1257,493 **9**	1195,436 **9**
Karnátak	772,887 **12**	1097,342 **17**	1042,098 **16**	978,281 **15**	1038,489 **16**	1001,098 **15**	619,574 **10**
Konkan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency proper ...	2147,897 **9**	2840,029 **11**	2816,113 **11**	2665,015 **11**	2816,222 **11**	3052,207 **12**	2520,867 **10**

Note.—Black figures below area show percentages on the total cropped area.

5.—*Agricultural Stock, 1882-83 and 1891-92.*

(Government Villages.)

District.	Cows and Bullocks.			He and She Buffaloes.			Sheep and Goats.			Ploughs.			Carts.		
	1882-83.	1891-92.	+Increase or —Decrease.	1882-83.	1891-92.	+Increase or —Decrease.	1882-83.	1891-92.	+Increase or —Decrease.	1882-83.	1891-92.	+Increase or —Decrease.	1882-83.	1891-92.	+Increase or —Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmedabad	243,333	293,770	+50,437	127,651	130,693	+3,042	71,680	87,102	+15,422	65,783	66,865	+1,082	21,743	21,988	+245
Kaira	193,842	203,853	+10,011	180,707	195,348	+14,641	47,744	45,725	—2,019	59,387	64,968	+5,581	28,356	28,700	+344
Panch Maháls	172,380	201,819	+29,439	34,766	29,378	—5,388	25,837	30,642	+4,805	34,470	40,617	+6,147	8,234	9,186	+952
Broach	77,053	88,863	+11,810	47,470	50,554	+3,084	24,761	38,033	+13,272	25,330	26,724	+1,394	18,345	19,087	+742
Surat	242,616	248,308	+5,692	47,447	83,152	+35,705	83,270	97,148	+13,878	48,949	49,819	+870	35,213	37,487	+2,274
Total, Gujarát ...	929,224	1,036,613	+107,389	438,041	489,125	+51,084	253,292	298,650	+45,358	233,919	248,993	+15,074	111,891	116,448	+4,557
Khándesh	716,200	693,102	—23,098	146,507	176,662	+30,155	207,593	180,428	—27,165	117,786	125,415	+7,629	82,213	105,020	+22,807
Násik	398,255	446,108	+47,853	58,900	64,889	+5,989	216,749	227,130	+10,381	64,080	75,828	+11,748	26,080	35,397	+9,317
Ahmednagar	476,464	551,121	+74,657	47,808	49,575	+1,767	524,706	463,733	—60,973	63,687	65,183	+1,496	25,272	27.294	+2,022
Poona	372,568	404,790	+32,222	52,730	59,638	+6,908	289,688	299,591	+9,903	52,630	47,605	—5,025	21,044	19,344	—1,700
Sholápur...	293,914	407,679	+113,765	55,586	66,576	+10,990	424,474	343,861	—80,613	14,065	18,607	+4,542	11,555	13,995	+2,440
Sátára	384,563	306,586	—77,977	115,281	109,664	—5,617	396,994	384,809	—12,185	48,981	35,835	—13,146	17,387	18,578	+1,191
Total, Deccan ..	2,641,964	2,809,386	+167,422	476,812	527,004	+50,192	2,060,204	1,899,552	—160,652	361,229	368,473	+7,244	183,551	219,628	+36,077
Belgaum...	352,376	300,480	—51,896	152,393	133,805	—18,588	292,609	227,542	—65,067	61,877	60,637	—1,240	24,170	24,978	+808
Bijápur	306,700	348,075	+41,375	93,213	93,252	+39	361,518	277,811	—83,707	50,916	45,766	—5,150	9,739	12,006	+2,267
Dhárwár...	409,889	396,561	—13,328	133,965	138,783	+4,818	232,125	200,340	—31,785	89,323	89,145	—178	40,872	44,723	+3,851
Total, Karnátak ...	1,068,965	1,045,116	—23,849	379,571	365,840	—13,731	886,252	705,693	—180,559	202,116	195,548	—6,568	74,781	81,707	+6,926
Thána	215,567	303,426	+87,859	56,776	74,830	+18,054	27,122	42,611	+15,489	69,637	74,845	+5,208	23,831	27,744	+3,913
Kolába	145,573	218,026	+72,453	60,735	75,640	+14,905	24,847	34,362	+9,515	48,494	55,738	+7,244	6,033	8,332	+2,299
Ratnágiri	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	..	...	......	...	......	......
Kánara	225,683	236,267	+10,584	60,705	72,362	+11,657	7,020	6,742	—278	45,539	94,438	+53,899	4,561	6,264	+1,703
Total, Konkan ...	586,823	757,719	+170,896	178,216	222,832	+44,616	58,989	83,715	+24,726	163,670	225,021	+61,351	34,425	42,340	+7,915
Grand Total ...	5,226,976	5,648,834	+421,858	1,472,640	1,604,801	+132,161	3,258,737	2,987,610	—271,127	960,934	1,038,035	+77,101	404,648	460,123	+55,475

Note.—Figures not returned for Sind.

6.—Government Irrigation Works, 1881-82 and 1890-91.

A.—*Presidency proper.*

District.	1881-82. Number of Irrigation Works.	1881-82. Area irrigable at present.	1881-82. Area irrigated. Kharif.	1881-82. Area irrigated. Rabi.	1881-82. Area irrigated. Total.	1891-92. Number of Irrigation Works.	1891-92. Area irrigable at present.	1891-92. Area irrigated. Kharif.	1891-92. Area irrigated. Rabi.	1891-92. Area irrigated. Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khándesh... ...	4	43,862	926	1,329	2,255	5	* 46,660	2,101	2,285	4,386
Násik	3	10,607	861	488	1,349	3	14,637	1,417	810	2,227
Ahmednagar ...	3	37,101	1,805	2,389	4,194	3	38,167	2,730	2,116	4,846
Poona	5	56,431	4,985	5,525	10,510	6	198,038	11,123	9,462	20,585
Sholápur	3	19,756	938	505	1,443	4	136,010	6,613	4,435	11,048
Sátára	6	30,972	4,937	1,952	6,889	6	53,563	5,420	4,875	10,295
Total, Deccan ...	24	198,729	14,452	12,188	26,640	27	487,075	29,404	23,983	53,387
Belgaum	...	No irrigation works.				2	17,000	2,562	1,286	4,186
Bijápur	...					1	3,417	10	1	11
Dhárwár	2	1,903	449	193	642	5	9,598	867	447	2,026
Total, Karnátak...	2	1,903	449	193	642	8	30,015	3,439	1,734	6,222
Ahmedabad ...	2	8,000	1,591	1,008	2,599	2	19,500	2,591	2,500	5,091
Grand Total ...	28	208,632	16,492	13,389	29,881	37	536,590	35,434	28,217	64,700

B.—*Irrigation in Sind.*

Year.	Length in miles. Of Canals.	Length in miles. Of Bunds.	Area cultivated in Government Villages. Kharif.	Area cultivated in Government Villages. Rabi.	Area cultivated in Government Villages. Total.	Add Area irrigated in Jághirs.*	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1881-82	5,553	462	1,260,108	158,821	1,418,929	183,057	1,601,986
1882-83	5,595	462	1,281.691	226,601	1,508,292	165,001	1,673,293
1883-84	5,701	524	1,197,513	164,594	1,362,107	178,724	1,540,831
1884-85	5,795	553	1,353,960	232,319	1,586,279	196,894	1,783,173
1885-86	5,800	574	1,288,855	243,867	1,532,722	207,197	1,739,919
1886-87	5,824	602	1,407,778	185,888	1,593,666	220,984	1,814,650
1887-88	5,827	610	1,438,216	215,411	1,653,627	217,487	1,871,114
1888-89	5,916	613	1,648,586	238,970	1,887,556	231,079	2,118,635
1889-90	5,924	653	1,722,040	387,764	2,109,804	240,015	2,349,819
1890-91†... ...	5,944	653	1,596,939	358,218	1,955,157	248,316	2,203,473
Average ...	5,788	570	1,419,569	241,245	1,660,814	208,875	1,869,689

* Includes area in Khelát (foreign) irrigated from canals in the British territory.
† Decrease in this year due to exceptionally low inundation.

7.—*Irrigation : Wells and Tanks, 1886-87 and 1891-92.*

District.	Wells for Irrigation.						Tanks for Irrigation.						Variation in 1891-92 in	
	1886-87.			1891-1892.			1886-87.			1891-92.				
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Total.	Total Wells.	Total Tanks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ahmedabad	10,407	3,141	13,548	11,464	3,062	14,526	10	877	887	9	1,114	1,123	+978	+236
Kaira	7,626	431	8,057	8,100	608	8,708	9	715	724	55	858	913	+651	+189
Panch Mahâls ..	725	517	1,242	716	649	1,365	..	2	2	..	2	2	+123	..
Broach .. .	650	4	654	695	8	703	..	78	78	..	81	81	+49	+3
Surat	5,378	808	6,186	5,301	572	5,873	22	1,002	1,024	12	949	961	—313	—63
Total, Gujarát ..	24,786	4,901	29,687	26,276	4,899	31,175	41	2,674	2,715	76	3,004	3,080	+1,488	+365
Khándesh	14,053	1,801	15,854	14,985	2,112	17,097	3	8	11	17	8	25	+1,243	+14
Násik	10,272	2,759	13,031	11,034	3,184	14,218	61	14	75	8	2	10	+1,187	—65
Ahmednagar ..	18,250	3,785	22,035	17,689	4,589	22,278	4	135	139	64	71	135	+243	—4
Poona	12,373	3,804	16,177	13,943	3,837	17,780	21	59	80	21	31	52	+1,603	—28
Sholápur	5,279	9,743	15,022	5,913	10,519	16,432	4	1	5	4	..	4	+1,410	—1
Sátára	6,760	12,462	19,222	6,826	12,380	19,206	10	8	18	9	11	20	—16	+2
Total, Deccan ..	66,987	34,354	101,341	70,390	36,621	107,011	103	225	328	123	123	246	+5,670	—82
Belgaum	1,641	6,049	7,690	1,627	6,933	8,560	6	223	229	7	438	415	+870	+216
Bijápur	815	2,972	3,787	836	4,065	4,901	2	2	4	10	..	10	+1,111	+6
Dhárwár	1,430	2,574	4,004	1,473	2,940	4,413	363	1,947	2,310	358	2,329	2,687	+409	+377
Total, Karnátak ..	3,886	11,595	15,481	3,936	13,938	17,874	371	2,172	2,543	375	2,767	3,142	+2,393	+599
Thána	1,521	2,358	3,879	1,616	2,429	4,045	1	14	15	1	9	10	+166	—5
Kolába	1,250	203	1,453	1,007	296	1,303	..	1	1	..	1	1	—150	..
Ratnágiri						Statistics incomplete.								
Kánara	5,360	6,198	11,558	5,049	7,139	12,188	165	2,945	3,110	216	4,105	4,321	+630	+1,211
Total, Konkan ..	8,131	8,759	16,890	7,672	9,864	17,536	166	2,960	3,126	217	4,115	4,332	+646	+1,206
Grand Total ..	103,790	59,609	163,399	108,274	65,322	173,596	681	8,031	8,712	791	10,009	10,800	+10,197	+2,088

Note.—Figures not returned for Sind.

8.—*Forest Area, 1881-82 and 1890-91.*

District.	31st March 1882.			31st March 1892.		
	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	34	...	34
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahális	223	57	280	198	115	313
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	59	...	59	68	...	68
Dángs	900	...	900	679	...	679
Total, Gujarát ...	1,182	57	1,239	979	115	1,094
Khándesh	2,154	787	2,941	1,884	202	2,086
Násik	1,279	...	1,279	1,192	...	1,192
Ahmednagar	778	...	778	832	11	843
Poona	628	...	628	743	...	743
Sholápur	223	11	234	277	...	277
Sátára	652	...	652	686	1	687
Total, Deccan ...	5,714	798	6,512	5,614	214	5,828
Belgaum	491	127	618	495	197	692
Bijápur	155	90	245	155	1	156
Dhárwár	75	223	298	172	260	432
Total, Karnátak ...	721	440	1,161	822	458	1,280
Thána	616	979	1,595	698	666	1,364
Kolába	268	80	348	306	58	364
Ratnágiri	20	...	20	20	...	20
Kánara	684	2,865	3,549	741	2,807	3,548
Total, Konkan ...	1,588	3,924	5,512	1,765	3,531	5,296
Karáchi	Details not available.			190	...	190
Hyderabad				219	...	219
Shikárpur				508	...	508
Upper Sind Frontier				74	...	74
Thar and Párkar				...	...	...
Total, Sind ...	587	...	587	991	...	991
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,792	5,219	15,011	10,171	4,318	14,489

Financial Results of the Forest Department, 1881-82 and 1890-91.

Circle.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Net Revenue.	
	1881-82.	1890-91.	1881-82.	1890-91.	1881-82.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	7,99,497	12,57,502	5,07,600	7,35,705	2,91,897	5,21,797
Southern	6,15,640	13,49,826	3,76,381	7,04,955	2,39,259	6,44,871
Sind	3,91,806	6,80,892	2,64,476	4,13,201	1,27,330	2,67,691
Total ...	18,06,943	32,88,220	11,48,457	18,53,861	6,58,486	14,34,359

STATEMENT.

9.—*Prices of Principal Food*

District.	Quantities sold per Rupee in Seers.														
	Jowári.														
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Average	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ahmedabad	18·56	17·52	19·67	19·85	20·02	16·02	15·01	15·83	16·42	16·42	17·53	16·02	15·31	18·23	17·83	16·65
Kaira	19·05	17·38	19·99	18·41	18·93	17·33	16·17	15·15	18·68	20·46	18·15	15·24	14·74	17·86	16·28	16·43
Panch Mahálś (Godhra)	29·00	23·18	20·49	24·19	...	...	14·33	17·43	18·4	19·92	20·87	16·65	15·79	16·96	16·94	16·42
Broach	16·58	16·58	16·00	16·15	16·02	15·79	14·68	16·42	17·96	16·64	16·28	15·1	14·0	13·88	14·4	15·12
Surat...	15·74	19·1	16·16	17·63	19·25	15·87	13·87	15·17	16·17	14·5	16·34	14·0	14·15	13·75	14·52	17·62
Gujarát, Average ...	19·79	18·75	18·45	19·24	18·55	16·25	14·81	16·00	17·53	17·59	17·70	15·40	14·80	16·13	15·99	16·45
Khándesh (Dhulia)...	23·45	18·36	20·17	24·85	26·57	22·88	17·12	17·02	24·28	25·43	22·01	19·48	15·45	17·41	20·37	20·36
Násik	23·5	22·05	21.0	...	21·33	26·18	..	19·3	...	18·75	21·73	20·19	16·57	15·65	18·47	16·44
Ahmednagar	29·17	24·65	18·04	21·22	24·64	24·99	18·58	16.01	18·7	23·76	21·98	23·55	18·7	16·12	17·53	19·32
Poona...	25·2	21·84	15·55	17·41	20·2	22·58	16·98	15·4	16·65	19·12	19·09	20·03	17·28	14·48	15·25	16·79
Sholápur	33·65	29·22	16·6	21·95	28·3	25·62	20·27	20·3	21·18	25·81	24·29	26·67	24·26	19·22	19·5	22·52
Sátára	25·91	19·51	14·9	14·66	19·29	20·74	15·75	14·52	14·69	18·04	17·80	22·39	18·02	14·63	13·94	17·32
Deccan, Average ...	26·81	22·60	17·71	20·02	23·39	23·83	17·74	17·09	12·10	21·82	21·01	22·05	18·38	16.25	17·51	18·79
Belgaum	27·88	20·47	19·68	18·43	19·48	22·6	21·29	19·83	20·42	20·08	21·02	25·71	21·29	19·62	17·65	20·46
Bajápur	44·01	35·61	21·99	19·62	28·67	27·78	19·94	18·37	19·47	24·55	26·00	36·34	23·63	22·96	19·89	24·75
Dhárwár (Hubli)	27·36	26·62	24·92	20·42	24·6	25·71	26·21	22·12	21·79	22·03	24·18	24·21	25·75	23·0	17·15	21·09
Karnátak, Average ...	33·08	27·57	22·20	19·49	24·25	25·36	22·48	20·11	20·56	22·22	23.73	28·75	26·89	21·86	18·23	22·10
Bombay	19·62	18·7	17·41	18·54	17·94	17·77	16·07	16·84	17·38	16·92	17·72	16·75	15·85	14·73	14·91	15·07
Ratnágiri	19·69	20·44	14·81	15·62	16·38	16·55	15·38	14·61	14·97	15·9	16·44	17·0	14·56	12·76	13·42	13·54
Kánara (Kárwár)	17·7	15·71	16·25	17·08	16·58	17·85	18·37	18·27	17·09	15·41	17·03	16·5	15·0	12·94	13·0	13·5
Konkan, Average ...	19·00	18·28	16·16	17·08	16·97	17·39	16·61	16·57	16·48	16·08	17·06	16·75	15·14	13·48	13·78	14·04
Karáchi	19·75	19·41	19·65	20·44	18·67	18·37	17·17	15·9	17·83	16·79	18·40	19·0	18·56	16·96	16·4	16·04
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) ...	...	...	...	20·81	19·92	20·26	19·15	19·0	20·92	19·65	19·96	...	...	...	19·56	18·39
Shikárpur	22·55	27·59	21·45	20·75	19·44	19·64	19·12	20·0	22·0	17·15	20·97	27·98	27·12	25·07	24·74	22·35
Upper Sind Frontier	34·17	30·74	23·72	23·55	21·42	28·21	22·73	23·57	26·33	20·96	25·04	27·9	27·38	23·97	24·96	22·06
Sind, Average ...	25·49	25·91	21·61	21·39	19·86	20·37	19·54	19·62	21·77	18·64	21·42	24·9[illegible]	24·35	22·00	21·41	19·71

Grains, 1882—1891.

AND DECIMALS OF A SER, OF 80 TOLAS.

Bájri.						Rice.										
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Average	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Average
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
15·19	13·54	15·15	17·62	16·15	16·17	9·5	12·96	10·64	11·27	11·19	11·56	10·25	8·12	8·75	9·71	10·39
14·62	13·35	15·01	17·14	16·64	15·73	15·36	14·01	11·43	12·34	9·74	10.92	11·79	10·09	10·23	11·05	11·70
15·2	12·0	15·55	17·24	16·68	15·94	15·0	14·37	12·18	11·77	10·71	11·33	10.73	10·06	9·49	9·89	11·55
13·96	12·68	13·03	13·4	15·17	14·07	12·83	12.87	12·74	11·9	11·0	10·97	10·66	9·85	10·01	10·56	11·34
14·46	13·6	14·29	15·5	15·04	14·69	8·53	8·37	8·22	8·19	10·17	10·0	8·69	8·0	8·79	8·42	8·74
14·69	13·03	14·60	16·18	15.93	15·32	12·24	12·52	11·04	11·09	10·56	10·96	10·42	9·22	9·45	9·93	10·74
17·87	14·48	14·97	20·66	19·68	18·07	11·07	11·94	11·0	10·53	9·45	9·68	9·37	9·37	9·37	9·37	10·11
17·9	15·47	14·96	19·05	18·62	17·33	12·15	12·63	10·91	11·97	11·72	12·0	11·13	10·56	11·34	11·81	11·62
18·79	15·4	13·7	17·73	18·13	17·90	12·18	11·66	10·61	9·74	9·45	9·31	9·19	8·74	9·12	8·53	9·85
17·81	14·13	13·55	15·25	15·01	15·96	12·11	11·25	10·01	10·53	9·84	10·19	10·23	9·16	9·89	10·08	10·33
24·03	20·49	17·77	21·96	22·27	21·87	11·76	11·63	11·0	11·25	11·08	11·37	10·9	9·81	9·87	10·66	10·93
19·75	14·52	13·08	14·43	16·99	16·51	11·05	11·31	10·11	10·67	9·91	10·88	10·57	9·98	10·21	9·29	10·40
19·36	15·75	14·67	18·18	18·45	17·94	11·72	11·74	10·61	10·78	10·24	10·57	10·23	9·60	9·97	9·96	10·54
23·54	20·69	19·15	20·17	20·19	20·85	11·13	12·42	14·15	12·4	11·35	11·15	11·06	12·35	12·5	10·54	11·90
26·09	18·15	16·67	22·76	22·79	24·40	9·57	10·27	9·83	9·81	9·69	10·17	10·62	9·29	11·18	10·45	10·09
22·5	24·46	19·58	19·46	20·12	21·73	13·08	16·25	15·21	12·38	11·3	11·04	11·33	11·96	11·51	10·31	12·44
24·04	21·10	18·47	20·80	21·03	22·33	11·26	12·98	13.06	11·53	10·78	10·79	11·00	12·20	11·73	10·43	11·48
14·07	13·33	13·14	14·12	14·01	14·60	12·41	12·39	11,05	11·14	10·92	10·89	10·78	10·7	11·16	11·11	11·25
14·82	13·28	13·65	12·9	13·83	13·98	15·18	14·78	10·97	12·45	11·36	12·04	12·31	10·61	11·79	11·7	12·32
15·76	15·89	13·5	15·78	16·04	14·79	13·09	12·2	11·89	12·92	13·15	11·54	12·99	11·04	12·76	10·08	12·17
14·88	14·17	13·43	14.27	14·63	14·46	13·56	13·12	11·3	12·17	11·81	11·49	12·03	10·78	11·9	10·96	11·91
15·44	14·23	13·91	16·46	16·71	16·37	16·7	15·52	13·93	14·6	14·0	14·0	12·48	10·25	10·46	11·02	13·30
18·25	16·25	15·54	19·18	19·75	18·77	...	...	...	12·44	17·2	17·79	12·28	9·92	10·1	10·06	12·83
21·79	20·18	20·27	24·05	24·86	23·84	19·16	17·33	12·98	12·62	12·16	13·87	11·22	9·65	9·08	9·68	12·77
20·58	20·12	20·04	23·5	26·71	23·72	20·66	16·0	11·25	11·27	13·69	15·26	12·92	10·65	12·0	12·0	13·57
19·02	17·69	17·44	20·87	22·01	20·95	18·84	16·28	12·72	12·73	14·26	15·23	12·23	10·12	10·41	10·69	13·35

10.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled

District.	Wages per Diem								
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-
	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled. labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled. labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled. labour.	Skilled labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 10 6	0 3 0	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 10 6
Kaira	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	4 to 12 ans.
Panch Mahâls	0 7 0	0 2 3	0 7 0	0 2 3	0 7 0	0 2 3	0 7 0	0 2 3	0 7 0
Broach	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
Surat	0 8 0	4 to 5 ans.	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
Gujarát Average ...	0 8 6	0 3 4	0 9 1	0 3 7	0 8 11	0 3 0	0 9 4	0 3 7	0 9 1
Khándesh	0 8 0	0 3 2	0 8 0	0 3 2	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0
Násik	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0
Ahmednagar	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 11 0	0 3 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	0 12¾ [0	0 4 0	0 12 0
Poona	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	10 to 12 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	12¾ans. to 1 Re.	4 to 6 ans.	10 to 12 ans.
Sholápur	4 to 14 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	4 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	4 to 14 ans.	2 to 8 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	1½ to 5¾ ans.	6 ans. to 1¼ Rs.
Sátára	4 ans. t0 1 Re.	1 to 6 ans.	4 ans. to 1 Re.	1 to 6 ans.	Do.	2 to 6 ans.	Do.	2 to 6 ans.	4 to 14 ans.
Deccan Average ...	0 9 6	0 3 2	0 9 8	0 3 4	0 11 10	0 4 8	0 11 8	0 4 0	0 10 7
Belgaum	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 10 0
Bijápur	0 12 0	0 4 6	0 13 6	0 4 6	0 13 6	0 4 6	0 13 0	0 4 0	0 13 0
Dhárwár	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 14 0
Karnátak Average ..	0 10 0	0 3 6	0 11 2	0 3 10	0 11 2	0 3 10	0 11 0	0 3 8	0 12 4
Thána	8 ans. to 1-4-0	2 to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1-4-0	2 to 5 ans.	6 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 5 ans.	•6 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 5 ans.	6 ans. to 1 Re.
Kolába	8 ans. to Re. 1	3 to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	3 to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2½ to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2½ to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.
Ratnágiri	0 9 3	0 3 9	0 9 3	0 3 9	0 9 8	0 3 10	0 9 8	0 3 10	0 9 8
Kánara	8 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.
Konkan Average ...	0 11 10	0 3 7	0 11 10	0 3 5	0 11 2	0 3 5	0 11 2	0 3 5	0 11 2
Karáchi	12 ans. to 1-2-0	5 to 8 ans.	12 ans. to 1-8-0	5 to 10 ans.	14 ans. to 1½ Re.	5 to 10 ans.	14 ans. to 1¼ Rs.	6 to 12 ans.	1 to 1½ Rs.
Hyderabad	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
Shikárpur...	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	1 0 0	5 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	1 to 1½ Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1 Re. to 1-2-0	4 to 6 ans.	1 Re. to 1-2-0	4 to 6 ans.	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	1 2 0
Thar and Párkar... ...	8 ans. to 1-4-0	2½ to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1-4-0	2½ to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1¼ Re.	2½ to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1¼ Rs.	2½ to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1¼ Rs.
Sind Average ...	0 14 10	0 5 4	0 15 5	0 5 5	0 15 5	0 5 4	0 15 0	0 6 5	1 0 10

Labour, 1881-82 to 1890-91.

PER MAN.

86.	1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Unskilled labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 3 3	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 10 6	0 3 3
2 to 3 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.
0 2 3	0 7 2	0 2 0	0 6 9	0 2 0	0 6 9	0 2 0	0 6 9	0 2 0	0 6 9	0 2 0
0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
0 6 0	12 ans. to 1 Re.	7 to 10 ans.	12 ans. to 1 Re.	5 to 8 ans.	10 ans. to 1 Re.	4 to 6 ans.	10 to 14 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to 1 Re.	4 to 6 ans.
0 3 7	0 9 6	0 4 1	0 9 5	0 3 8	0 9 3	0 3 4	0 9 1	0 3 4	0 9 3	0 3 4
0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 13 0	0 4 0
0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0
0 4 0	0 14 0	0 4 6	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
3 to 4 ans.	10 to 12 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	10 to 13 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	0 12 0	3 to 4 ans.	0 11 0	3 to 4 ans.	0 11 0	3 to 4 ans.
1 to 5¼ ans.	6 ans. to 1¼ Re.	1 to 6 ans.	6 ans. to 1¼ Re.	1 to 6 ans.	6 ans. to 1¼ Re.	1 to 6 ans.	6 ans. to 1¼ Re.	1 to 6 ans.	6 ans. to 1¼ Re.	1 to 6 ans.
2 to 6 ans.	4 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	5 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	4 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	5 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 5 ans.
0 3 9	0 10 11	0 3 11	0 10 9	0 3 10	0 10 9	0 3 10	0 10 8	0 3 10	0 10 5	0 3 9
0 3 6	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 11 0	0 4 0
0 4 0	0 13 0	0 4 0	0 12 6	0 4 0	0 12 9	0 4 0	0 12 9	0 4 5	0 12 9	0 4 5
0 6 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	12 ans. to 1 Re.	3 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to 1 Re.	4 to 6 ans.
0 4 6	0 11 8	0 5 0	0 12 10	0 4 8	0 12 3	0 4 8	0 12 11	0 5 0	0 12 3	0 4 6
2 to 5 ans.	6 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 5 ans.	6 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 5 ans.	6 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 5 ans.	6 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 5 ans.	6 ans. to 1¼ Re.	2 to 5 ans.
2½ to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2½ to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2½ to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2½ to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	3 to 4 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2½ to 4 ans.
0 3 10	0 9 5	0 3 10	0 9 5	0 3 10	0 9 5	0 3 9	0 9 5	0 3 9	0 9 7	0 3 10
2 to 4 ans.	0 8 1	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1 Re.	2 to 6 ans.
0 3 5	0 10 1	0 3 8	0 11 1	0 3 8	0 11 1	0 3 7	0 11 1	0 3 8	0 11 8	0 3 8
4 to 8 ans.	1 to 1½ Re.	4 to 10 ans.	1 to 1½ Re.	6 to 10 ans.	1 to 1½ Re.	6 to 10 ans.	1 to 1¼ Re.	6 to 10 ans.	1 to 1¼ Re.	6 to 10 ans.
0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 7 0
4 to 8 ans.	1 to 1¼ Re.	4 to 8 ans.	1 to 1¼ Rs.	4 to 8 ans.	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	0 5 0
0 7 0	1 2 0	0 5 6	1 0 0	0 5 6	1 0 0	0 5 6	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 5 0
2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1¼ Re.	3 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1½ Re.	3 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1¼ Re.	3 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1¼ Re.	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to 1½ Re.	2 to 6 ans.
0 5 10	1 0 5	0 5 10	1 0 5	0 6 0	1 0 0	0 6 5	1 0 0	0 6 2	1 0 0	0 5 10

11.—ESTIMATE OF

Total Outturn of Cereals exclusive of Wheat

Province.	JOWA'RI.			BA'JRI.			RICE.			MAIZE.		
	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.
Gujarát	622,049	900	6,998,051	511,483	800	5,114,830	340,137	900	2,826,541	92,107	1,050	1,208,904
Deccan...	4,567,211	800	45,672,110	3,619,684	600	27,147,630	210,686	700	1,843,502	31,429	1,100	432,149
Karnátak	2,716,628	900	30,562,065	438,290	600	3,287,175	272,107	700	2,380,936	7,602	1,100	104,527
Konkan (exclusive of Ratnágiri).	1,126	800	11,260	......	...	......	723,943	800	7,239,430	75	1,100	1,031
Total ...	7,907,014	...	83,243,486	4,569,457	...	35,549,635	1,546,873	...	14,290,409	131,213	...	1,746,611

Total Outturn, Quantity consumed and Rate per diem.

Province.	Total Population (Bombay City excluded).	* Outturn.	Rate per head per diem Column 3 ÷ Column 2.	Annual consumption as per separate calculation.	Surplus.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	Ind. Mds.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	
Gujarát	3,098,197	21,242,074	1·5	19,644,665	1,597,409	
Deccan	6,237,666	80,881,531	2·8	38,792,200	42,089,331	
Karnátak	2,860,914	39,729,678	3·0	17,901,790	21,827,888	
Konkan (exclusive of Ratnágiri).	1,860,803	9,871,024	1·2	11,715,770	‡ Deficit.	‡ Ind. Mds. 1,844,746.
Total ...	14,057,580	† 151,724,307	2·4	88,054,425	63,669,882	

* Takes no account of wheat and pulses.
† Outturn excluded for 1,248 villages (1,646,591 acres) which do not return agricultural statistics. The population of these villages is, however, included.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

(Crops moderate average, or 12 Annas).

Kodra.			Na'gli.			Sa'va, Vari.			Ka'ng.			Banti.			Total.	
Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average area.	Yield per acre.	Total. yield.	Area.	Quantity.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds.	Acres.	Lbs.	Ind. Mds	Acres.	Ind. Mds.
192,641	1,150	2,769,215.	92,227	1,300	1,498,689	13,089	1,250	204,516	858	1,100	11,797	39,010	1,250	609,531	1,903,601	21,242,074
5,096	700	44,590	316,151	1,050	4,149,482	150,948	700	1,320,795	35,544	560	248,808	4,493	400	22,465	8,941,242	80,881,531
218	650	1,771	102,182	1,000	1,277,275	69,754	800	697,540	202,627	560	1,418,389	...	...	...	3,809,408	39,729,678
35,400	750	331,875	136,852	900	1,539,585	79,590	750	746,156	241	560	1,687	...	...	...	977,227	9,871,024
233,355	...	3,147,451	647,412	...	8,465,031	313,381	...	2,969,007	239,270	...	1,680,681	43,503	...	631,996	15,631,478	151,724,307

Calculation of annual Consumption.

Province.	Children up to 2 years.	Children above 2 and up to 14 years.	Females above 14 years.	Males above 14 years.	Total Population.	Estimated Consumption of Food.			
						Children above 2 years and up to 14 years at 1 lb. per diem.	Females above 14 years at 1½ lbs. per diem.	Males above 14 years at 2 lbs. per diem.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.
Gujarát	244,468	927,675	948,267	977,787	3,098,197	4,232,540	6,489,700	8,922,425	19,644,665
Deccan	573,899	1,892,332	1,865,588	1,905,847	6,237,666	8,633 710	12,767,700	17,390790	38,792,200
Karnátak	259,550	836,131	885,787	879,446	2,860,914	3,814,615	6,062,285	8,024,890	17,901,790
Konkan (exclusive of Ratnágiri).	150,137	581,488	544,014	585,164	1,860,803	2,653,185	3,723,000	5,339,585	11,715,770
Total ...	1,228,054	4,237,626	4,243,656	4,348,244	14,057,580	19,334,050	29,042,685	39,677,690	88,054,425

12.—Estimate of annual minimum Cost of Food and Clothing.

A.—Daily Diet Scale in Jails.

For Natives.	Wheat, Bájri or Jowári.	* Dál.	Salt.	Vegetables.	Curry Stuff.	Kokam or Tamarind.	Oil.	Animal Food.	Firewood.
	Lbs. oz.	Oz.	Dr.	Oz.	Dr.	Dr.	Dr.	Oz.	Lb.
Prisoners on *boná fide* hard labour	1 8	5	6	8	8	8	16	5	1

* Dál is omitted when animal food is given. Animal food is issued once a week in 18 jails and twice a week in 3 jails.

B.—Annual Cost of Food and Clothing, as estimated by District Officers in 1888.

Jails.	Cost per head. Rations.			Clothing.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmedabad	18	13	9	3	3	7
Kaira	21	2	0	1	14	6
Panch Mahâls (Godhra)	18	5	2	2	3	8
Surat	23	4	6	2	5	0
Dhuliákot	19	5	3	4	12	6
Rájkot	19	7	1	0	11	5
Average, Gujarát ...	20	1	0	2	8	5
Khándesh (Dhulia)	15	7	0	2	4	5
Násik	25	15	7	2	0	5
Ahmednagar	17	0	4	2	6	2
Poona (Yerrowda)	26	3	4	3	3	7
Sholápur	18	11	5	1	10	11
Sátára	19	5	0	1	10	3
Average, Deccan ...	20	7	1	2	3	3
Belgaum	22	9	11	1	0	9
Bijápur	16	11	10	0	8	9
Bijápur Gang	25	4	6	2	11	11
Dhárwár	17	6	9	2	6	0
Average, Karnátak ...	20	8	3	1	10	10
Thána	29	12	4	3	9	4
Ratnágiri	23	12	7	2	14	6
Kánara (Kárwár)	19	14	9	1	0	2
Average, Konkan ...	24	7	11	2	8	0
Karáchi	27	8	11	1	4	5
Hyderabad	24	1	7	2	7	3
Shikárpur	20	9	2	2	14	5
Nára	44	12	0	3	2	4
Average, Sind ...	29	3	11	2	7	1

13.—*Lands under different Tenures, 1890-91.*

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
Rayatwári Khálsa, Surveyed — A.—Peasant proprietors paying separately.	21,245	1,075,638	*25,360,675	23	27 0 0	* This is exclusive of unoccupied lands.
Rayatwári Khálsa, Surveyed — B.—Peasant proprietors holding lands at privileged rates.		213,486	*4,409,403	20	12 0 0	
Whole Ináms and Jághirs	2,220	10,386	4,724,259	2,128	357 0 0	
Tálukdári	530	493	1,419,502	2,676	755 0 0	
Mevási	62	93	120,402	1,942	400 0 0	
Udhad Jamábandi	504	6,062	841,752	1,670	192 0 0	
Khoti	1,677	48,736	2,173,350	1,295	617 0 0	
Izáfat	7	13	3,609	515	528 0 0	
On lease	12	13	28,112	2,343	116 0 0	

14.—*Area of Rayatwári Holdings, 1890-91.*

District.	Number of Holdings (Kha'lsa or Government).						Percentage of Holding.				
	Under and up to 5 Acres.	Over 5 and up to 25 Acres.	Over 25 and up to 100 Acres.	Over 100 and up to 500 Acres.	Over 500 Acres.	Total Number.	Under and up to 5 Acres.	Over and up to 25 Acres.	Over 25 and up to 100 Acres.	Over 100 and up to 500 Acres.	Over 500 Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmedabad	15,108	23,166	4,861	288	16	43,439	34·8	53·3	11·2	0·7	...
Kaira	31,368	24,839	2,244	128	5	58,584	53·6	42·4	3·8	0·2	...
Panch Maháls	7,301	11,466	1,287	15	2	20,071	36·4	57·1	6·4	0·1	...
Broach	9,794	14,868	4,653	373	8	29,696	33·0	50·1	15·6	1·3	...
Surat	27,967	27,756	5,818	241	2	61,784	45·3	44·9	9·4	0·4	...
Total, Gujarát ...	91,538	102,095	18,863	1,045	33	213,574	42·9	47·8	8·8	0·5	...
Khándesh	9,550	72,378	35,090	1,759	13	118,790	8·0	60·9	29·6	1·5	...
Násik	10,812	27,943	24,854	3,053	20	66,682	16·2	41·9	37·3	4·6	...
Ahmednagar	3,702	25,956	31,515	3,967	53	65,193	5·7	39·8	48·3	6·1	0·1
Poona	11,320	28,075	23,196	2,575	14	65,180	17·4	43·1	35·6	3·9	...
Sholápur...	1,338	12,698	24,879	4,071	57	43,043	3·1	29·5	57·8	9·5	0·1
Sátára	12,435	25,311	17,627	1,815	25	57,213	21·7	44·3	30·8	3·2	...
Total, Deccan ...	49,157	192,361	157,161	17,240	182	416,101	11·8	46·2	37·8	4·1	0·1
Belgaum...	7,014	29,588	13,030	929	122	50,683	13·9	58·4	25·7	1·8	0·2
Bijápur	2,592	32,678	26,919	2,406	27	64,622	4·0	50·6	41·5	3·8	0·1
Dhárwár...	6,219	35,482	19,562	1,222	11	62,496	9·9	56·8	31·3	2·0	...
Total, Karnátak ...	15,825	97,748	59,511	4,557	160	177,801	8·9	55·0	33·5	2·5	0·1
Thána	43,719	26,038	8,170	926	22	78,875	55·4	33·0	10·4	1·2	...
Kolába	29,483	11,535	1,817	179	7	43,021	68·6	26·8	4·2	0·4	...
Ratnágiri	6,520	2,855	723	69	1	10,168	64·1	28·1	7·1	0·7	...
Kánara	17,906	12,257	2,383	268	4	32,818	54·6	37·3	7·3	0·8	...
Total, Konkan ...	97,628	52,685	13,093	1,442	34	164,882	59·2	32·0	7·9	0·9	...
Karáchi	3,846	7,327	3,538	1,299	144	16,154	23·8	45·4	21·9	8·1	0·8
Hyderabad	3,454	14,358	8,043	3,180	500	29,535	11·7	48·6	27·2	10·8	1·7
Shikárpur	18,087	27,526	8,130	1,657	176	55,576	32·5	49·6	14·7	2·9	0·3
Upper Sind Frontier ...	142	532	627	494	220	2,015	7·1	26·4	31·1	24·5	10·9
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Sind ...	25,529	49,743	20,338	6.630	1,040	103,280	24·7	48·2	19·7	6·4	1·0
Grand Total ...	279,677	494,632	268,966	30,914	1,449	1,075,638	26·0	46·0	25·0	2·9	0·1

15.—*Land Revenue Collections, Balances and Remissions, 1881-82 to 1890-91.*

Year.	NORTHERN DIVISION.				CENTRAL DIVISION.				SOUTHERN DIVISION.				SIND.				TOTAL PRESIDENCY.			
	Collections.	Out-standing Balances.	Irre-coverable Balances written off.	*Re-missions.	Collections.	Out-standing Balances.	Irre-coverable Balances written off.	*Re-missions.	Collections.	Out-standing Balances.	Irre-coverable Balances written off.	*Re-missions.	Collections.	Outstanding Balances.	Irre-coverable Balances written off.	*Re-missions.	Collections.	Outstanding Balances.	Irre-coverable Balances written off.	*Re-missions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	97,58,559	71,653	53,327	10,729	97,56,851	2,80,418	1,35,697	2,30,829	73,68,939	4,39,605	60,971	2,839	53,47,213	6,99,260	2,38,256	50,731	3,22,31,562	14,90,936	4,88,251	2,95,128
1882-83	95,20,823	23,776	38,053	15,646	92,82,315	4,93,508	76,596	1,55,350	74,79,002	45,593	3,85,477	2,909	55,98,939	6,18,081	3,01,856	2,46,888	3,18,81,169	11,80,958	8,01,982	4,20,793
1883-84	95,21,136	10,398	14,379	14,714	1,02,40,651	1,01,036	2,46,109	48,564	77,07,253	71,209	1,775	13,722	53,08,914	4,98,198	1,98,416	1,21,599	3,27,77,954	6,80,871	4,60,679	1,98,599
1884-85	95,44,775	20,709	3,783	14,119	1,00,11,551	1,03,544	14,746	16,952	78,45,889	1,46,957	23,020	3,385	58,44,935	2,98,912	1,09,013	1,33,087	3,32,47,150	5,70,122	1,50,562	1,67,543
1885-86	95,96,760	19,148	2,178	19,286	1,01,50,222	48,054	37,290	4,448	80,31,298	51,119	20,904	2,802	55,52,145	1,78,366	42,742	2,01,837	3,33,30,425	2,96,687	1,03,114	2,28,373
1886-87	95,82,398	23,726	8,562	15,328	1,01,71,496	25,110	4,105	2,970	79,19,660	49,953	10,410	1,193	57,47,850	1,59,844	11,669	1,70,409	3,34,21,404	2,58,633	34,746	1,89,009
1887-88	96,21,325	49,197	2,377	12,951	1,02,45,756	14,956	7,726	2,596	79,99,491	47,211	16,992	1,776	58,98,684	1,04,681	36,808	76,830	3,37,65,256	2,16,045	63,903	94,153
1888-89	94,95,874	1,16,059	3,289	13,621	1,03,63,210	96,296	6,743	2,385	81,57,018	41,993	11,073	1,512	63,64,989	1,11,863	13,722	94,359	3,43,81,091	3,06,211	34,827	1,11,877
1889-90	97,60,529	29,167	6,470	13,778	1,05,72,845	45,206	9,182	2,254	81,77,669	44,223	4,607	1,384	71,38,956	2,96,664	24,822	3,77,934	3,56,49,999	4,15,260	45,081	3,95,350
1890-91	97,91,877	32,205	5,975	13,741	1,07,54,881	39,031	4,028	2,723	82,13,634	52,653	2,479	1,087	73,18,488	1,99,480	81,586	1,99,409	3,60,78,880	3,23,419	94,068	2,16,960
Average ...	96,19,405	39,604	13,839	14,391	1,01,54,978	1,24,724	54,222	46,907	78,89,994	99,051	53,771	3,261	60,12,111	3,16,535	1,05,889	1,67,303	3,36,76,489	5,79,914	2,27,721	2,31,868
Percentage	99·29	0·41	0·15	0·15	97·83	1·20	0·52	0·45	98·03	1·22	0·66	0·04	91·07	4·80	1·60	2·53	97·01	1·67	0·65	0·67

* These are exclusive of nominal remissions shown in the Jamábandi Reports on account of the introduction of survey, and land taken up for public purposes.

16.—*Details of Remissions,* 1881-82 to 1890-91.*

Year.	Northern Division.					Central Division.					Southern Division.				
	Failure of Crops.	Injury to Crops by Locusts, &c.	Accidents from Fire, Flood, &c.	Poverty, Death and Desertion.	Other Causes.	Failure of Crops.	Injury to Crops by Locusts, &c.	Accidents from Fire, Flood, &c.	Poverty, Death and Desertion.	Other Causes.	Failure of Crops.	Injury to Crops by Locusts, &c.	Accidents from Fire, Floods, &c.	Poverty, Death and Desertion.	Other Causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	...	...	6,331	917	3,481	220,799	490	65	3,197	6,278	376	374	348	825	916
1882-83	...	...	8,861	1,605	5,180	138	137,323	7,612	2,247	8,030	45	205	778	896	985
1883-84	...	...	10,024	849	3,841	57	39,378	722	2,033	6,374	252	8,283	2,899	631	1,657
1884-85	...	...	8,742	626	4,751	9,335	...	182	3,050	4,385	133	191	1,076	1,236	749
1885-86	...	...	12,991	1,278	5,017	271	...	82	1,557	2,538	109	...	988	664	1,041
1886-87	...	...	11,966	657	2,705	8	...	147	1,481	1,334	...	...	259	415	518
1887-88	...	...	9,986	590	2,375	...	...	137	1,551	908	199	...	487	704	386
1888-89	735	...	9,240	778	2,868	...	...	18	1,558	809	87	...	654	454	317
1889-90	...	...	9,110	1,200	3,468	...	...	69	1,679	506	9	...	779	238	358
1890-91	...	...	8,934	729	4,078	286	...	37	1,850	550	...	...	191	527	369

Year.	Sind.					Total Presidency.					Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82	22	2,542	21,487	366	26,314	221,197	3,406	28,231	5,305	36,989	Remissions under "Other causes" in Sind include remissions on account of insufficiency of water as also of nominal assessment on time-expired fallow lands and refunds of fees for timber cut by Public Works Department.
1882-83	489	16,014	212,514	378	17,493	672	153,542	229,765	5,126	31,688	
1883-84	...	1,248	18,690	107	101,554	309	48,909	32,335	3,620	113,426	
1884-85	...	8,839	39,400	92	84,756	9,468	9,030	49,400	5,004	94,641	
1885-86	...	16,470	23,089	10	162,268	380	16,470	37,150	3,509	170,864	
1886-87	...	1,750	27,471	40	141 148	8	1,750	39 843	2,594	145,705	
1887-88	...	699	14,335	957	60,809	199	699	24,975	3,802	64,478	
1888-89	...	9,855	7,224	745	76,535	822	9,855	17,136	3,535	80,529	
1889-90	...	55,722	183,948	1,189	137,075	19	55,722	193,906	4,306	141,407	
1890-91	...	14,582	42,901	141	141,785	286	14,582	52,063	3,247	146,782	

* These are exclusive of nominal remissions shown in the Jamábandi Reports on account of the introduction of survey, and land taken up for public purposes.

17.—*Coercive Processes adopted for the realization of Land Revenue, 1890-91.*

Divisions.	Revenue for collection.	Notices under Section 152, Bombay Land Revenue Code.		Penalty under Section 148.		Distraint and Sale of Moveable Property under Section 154.		Sale of Immoveable Property other than Land under Section 155.		Forfeiture and Sale of the Occupancy under Section 153.		Arrest and Imprisonment under Section 157.		Total Number of Processes exclusive of Notices.	
		Number of cases.	Amount of arrears for which notices issued.	Number of cases.	Amount due.	Number of cases.	Arrears on account of which distraint was resorted to.	Number of cases.	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to.	Number of cases.	Arrears on account of which forfeiture was resorted to.	Number of persons.	Amount of arrears for which process issued.	Number.	Amount of arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Northern Division	98,24,082	37,753	4,80,896	1,387	8,926	259	6,818	4	363	172	2,881	...	...	1,822	18,988
Central "	10,7,93,962	26,251	4,99,003	81	1,472	37	7,518	...	...	224	10,164	...	...	342	19,154
Southern "	82,66,287	13,353	2,84,850	989	3,337	348	8,437	...	...	91	2,264	...	...	1,428	14,038
Sind	75,17,968	21,395	6,37,446	613	17,707	1,186	67,165	1	91	4,250	2,23,486	...	...	6,050	3,08,449
Total ...	3,64,02,299	98,752	19,02,195	3,070	31,442	1,830	89,938	5	454	4,737	2,38,795	...	...	9,642	3,60,629

Number of and amount for which coercive processes issued per lákh of revenue for collection.

Northern Division	384	4,895	14	91	3	69	...	4	2	29	...	...	19	193
Central "	243	4,623	1	14	...	70	...	...	2	94	...	...	3	177
Southern "	162	3,446	12	40	4	102	...	...	1	27	...	...	17	170
Sind	285	8,479	8	236	16	893	...	1	57	2,973	...	...	80	4,103
Total ...	271	5,225	8	86	5	247	...	1	13	656	...	...	26	991

18.—Takávi Advances, 1887-88 to 1891-92.

Division.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.	Act XIX of 1883 .	...	1,300	11,135	7,150	27,865
	Act XII of 1884...	...	6,440	665	7,547	13,183
		...	7,740	11,800	14,697	41,048
Central Division...	Act XIX of 1883 .	8,475	14,210	11,255	17,630	2,18,511
	Act XII of 1884 .	7,290	11,235	10,560	12,672	21,399
		15,765	25,445	21,815	30,302	2,39,910
Southern Division.	Act XIX of 1883 .	20,035	33,180	41,905	1,19,065	7,15,007
	Act XII of 1884...	1,925	465	800	1,128	1,00,496
		21,960	33,645	42,705	1,20,193	8,15,503
Sind	Act XIX of 1883 .	3,250	3,600	12,095	12,350	26,508
	Act XII of 1884...	Not returned	12,985	32,438	49,595	84,809
		3,250	16,585	44,533	61,945	1,11,317
	Total ...	40,975	83,415	1,20,853	2,27,137	12,07,778

19.—Communications.

A.—*Made Roads in 1891-92.*

District.	Provincial.						Local Funds.						
	Roads metalled, bridged and drained throughout.	Roads metalled and drained, but large rivers not bridged.	Murum roads bridged and drained throughout.	Murum roads drained throughout but large rivers not bridged.	Village or cleared roads.	Total.	Roads metalled, bridged and drained throughout.	Roads metalled and drained, but large rivers not bridged.	Murum roads bridged and drained throughout.	Murum roads drained throughout but large rivers not bridged.	Village or cleared roads.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Ahmedabad	24	...	...	...	38	62	86	60	...	...	2	98	160
Kaira ... ... } Panch Maháls ... ... }	32	...	...	...	...	32	198	...	50	34	24	306	338
Broach ... ... } Surat ... ... }	4	...	17	...	...	21	46	29	59	...	...	134	155
Total, Gujarát ...	60	...	17	...	38	115	280	89	109	34	26	538	653
Khándesh	25	140	...	36	50	251	3	2	...	260	...	265	516
Násik	21	177	...	...	22	220	...	...	...	202	25	227	447
Ahmednagar	31	124	29	66	11	261	...	...	398	...	61	459	720
Poona	129	88	...	70	...	287	18	30	...	261	20	320	616
Sholápur	21	28	...	106	...	155	...	...	11	71	...	82	237
Sátára	228	...	...	103	...	331	36	...	...	278	45	359	690
Total, Deccan ...	455	557	29	381	83	1,505	57	32	409	1,072	151	1,721	3,226
Belgaum	233	...	106	39	...	378	...	...	52	96	...	148	526
Bijápur	19	...	...	153	...	172	...	34	...	151	132	317	489
Dhárwár	163	...	77	95	53	388	...	...	29	232	63	324	712
Total, Karnátak ...	415	...	183	287	53	938	...	34	81	479	195	789	1,727
Thána	58	95	...	10	...	163	85	75	5	40	...	205	368
Kolába ... ... } Ratnágiri ... ... }	112	65	63	297	...	537	...	...	30	...	...	30	567
Kánara	100	78	102	77	113	470	...	...	...	...	212	212	682
Total, Konkan ...	270	238	165	384	113	1,170	85	75	35	40	212	447	1,617
Grand Total ...	1,200	795	394	1,052	287	3,728	422	230	634	1,625	584	3,405	7,223

B.—*Railways in 1881 and 1891.*

Railway Lines.	Extent in miles.	
	1881.	1891.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	628	628
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	444	460
Southern Marátha Railway—		
West Deccan Line (including Kolhápur State Railway) ...	...	307
South Deccan Line (including West India Poruguese Railway) ...	...	227
East Deccan Line	...	200
Dhond-Manmád State Railway	146	146
His Highness the Gáikwár's Railway (including Mehsána Railway) ...	60	181
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar State Railway (including Morvi line)	192	420
Rájputána and Málwa State Railway	92	92
Total, Presidency ...	1,562	2,661
Add—Sind Railway ...	435	442
Grand Total ...	1,997	3,103

20.—Growth of Trade by Sea and Rail, 1881-82 to 1891-92.

Year.	Sea-borne Trade of Bombay Port.							Rail-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).							
	Imports.			Exports.			Total Sea Trade.	With External Blocks.				Internal or Local.		Total Trade by Rail.	
								Imports.		Exports.					
	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.									
	Value	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1881-82	18,13,72,652	9,72,93,538	27,86,66,190	31,67,67,778	6,31,35,115	37,99,02,893	65,85,69,083	......	21,00,13,494	......	7,11,68,249	......	19,96,59,000	......	48,08,40,743
1882-83	19,37,03,283	10,05,99,180	29,43,02,463	31,35,88,373	6,35,41,644	37,71,30,017	67,14,32,480	......	18,89,76,065	......	7,80,39,601	......	19,04,43,754	......	45,74,59,420
1883-84	20,75,09,401	10,22,40,763	30,97,50,164	32,59,44,909	6,95,86,008	39,55,30,917	70,52,81,081	25,325,449	18,29,80,450	7,661,331	7,95,96,589	26,137,552	18,01,22,146	59,124,332	44,26,99,185
1884-85	21,49,74,393	9,77,82,252	31,27,56,645	32,73,22,488	7,26,19,386	39,99,41,874	71,26,98,519	28,088,168	19,02,15,133	7,674.546	7,01,09,221	27,515,582	20,93,37,730	63,278.296	46,96,62,084
1885-86	21,96,64,214	8,61,48,277	30,58,12,491	31,29,79,402	7,04,05,551	38,33,84,953	68,91,97,444	30,843,195	20,34,40,347	9,965,038	8,25,85,492	28,043,954	18,32,94,556	68,852,187	46,93,20,395
1886-87	23,43,25,186	8,80,61,472	32,23,86,658	34,22,03,057	6,69,22,333	40,91,25,390	73,15,12,048	31,750,477	22,86,90,244	12,577,081	10,02,30,575	32,972,995	20,96,49,560	77,300,553	53,85,70,379
1887-88	25,26,02,607	10,46,90,795	35,72,93,402	34,39,43,254	7,03,19,931	41,42,63,185	77,15,56,587	23,787,350	18,73,75,200	14,849,012	11,02,16,185	33,116,907	22,23,53,600	71,753,269	51,99,44,985
1888-89	26,38,38,591	10,53,69,238	36,92,07,829	38,90,84,729	7,62,22,733	46,53,07,462	83,45,15,291	32,379,776	20,74,37,851	9,083,381	8,97,05,673	29,185,051	21,09,37,235	70,648,208	50,80,80,759
1889-90	26,34,11,170	10,31,99,320	36,66,10,490	39,40,68,988	7,45,05,326	46,85,74,314	83,51,84,804	28,123,216	18,78,22,577	8,941,784	10,26,62,035	25,591,756	21,85,96,391	62,656,756	50,90,81,003
1890-91	27,51,21,600	11,64,08,670	39,15,30,270	37,85,94,093	7,80,84,494	45,66,78,587	84,82,08,857	29,114,728	17,23,49,634	11,501,701	11,91,22,873	29,049,315	23,40,58,350	69,665,744	52,55,30,857
1891-92	25,71,63,036	9,95,88,724	35,67,51,760	40,63,56,766	8,09,96,527	48,73,53,293	84,41,05,053	38,493,480	18,68,07,387	12,168,789	12,26,91,414	33,929,691	23,35,04,668	84,591,960	54,30,08,469
Average ...	23,30,62,376	10,01,25,657	33,31,88,033	35,00,77,621	7,14,85,368	42,15,62,989	75,47,51,022	29,767,315	19,51,00,762	10,491,407	9,32,84,355	29,504,756	20,83,59,726	69,763,478	49,67,44,843

21.—Foreign Imports of important articles into Bombay Presidency, including Sind, 1881-82 to 1890-91.

(Figures in Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	Cotton.					Silk.			Woolen Goods.	Dying and Tanning Materials.	Metal.			Sugar.
	Twist and Yarn.	Piece-goods.	Thread.	Other sorts.	Total.	Raw.	Piece-goods.	Total.			Raw.	Manufactured.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	9,802	72,384	260	1,548	83,994	5,785	5,052	10,837	4,101	1,385	1,358	12,557	13,915	11,616
1882-83	9,300	74,004	386	692	84,382	9,194	4,311	13,505	3,728	1,691	1,841	17,542	19,363	10,248
1883-84	11,707	76,856	414	698	89,675	7,860	5,760	13,620	5,059	2,129	2,287	19,512	21,799	11,036
1884-85	10,369	74,533	347	865	86,114	5,460	5,068	10,528	5,411	1,665	2,366	20,275	22,641	20,020
1885-86	10,916	78,534	472	817	90,739	5,907	5,211	11,118	6,279	1,753	2,925	21,727	24,652	12,939
1886-87	11,080	93,804	561	852	1,06,297	6,923	6,535	13,458	6,519	1,909	3,343	20,545	23,888	18,147
1887-88	11,345	80,231	533	1,142	93,251	9,187	7,725	16,912	7,212	3,035	2,039	25,537	27,576	17,372
1888-89	11,834	1,00,186	507	1,170	1,13,697	6,802	7,393	14,195	6,505	3,529	2,679	16,276	18,955	14,921
1889-90	10,965	97,018	486	1,096	1,09,565	8,188	9,184	17,372	5,272	4,337	2,875	24,788	27,663	17,640
1890-91	12,853	1,01,229	675	1,220	1,15,977	8,702	6,729	15,431	7,843	4,282	2,463	24,583	27,046	25,282
Average ...	11,017	84,878	464	1,010	97,369	7,401	6,297	13,698	5,793	2,572	2,418	20,332	22,750	15,922

22.—Foreign Exports of important articles from Bombay Presidency, including Sind, 1881-82 to 1890-91.

(Figures in Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	Cotton.				Wool, Raw.	Woolen Shawls.	Wheat.	Oil-seeds.	Hids and Skins.	Myrabolams.
	Raw.	Twist and Yarn.	Goods.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	1,22,239	13,735	16,533	1,52,507	10,417	1,208	60,946	30,631	5,207	1,013
1882-83	1,31,405	17,600	18,021	1,67,026	10,022	765	42,907	39,819	4,614	1,443
1883-84	1,12,707	19,085	19,532	1,51,324	9,809	556	58,524	61,411	5,044	1,440
1884-85	1,10,686	23,966	16,226	1,50,878	9,928	662	53,151	67,458	6,323	1,755
1885-86	87,947	27,430	18,452	1,33,829	12,054	281	64,692	58,748	6,588	2,345
1886-87	1,03,372	33,156	19,867	1,56,395	13,408	337	59,950	46,921	5,621	1,741
1887-88	1,12,248	39,588	23,234	1,75,070	14,894	394	38,822	50,486	5,668	2,203
1888-89	1,24,393	50,764	24,303	1,99,460	15,772	262	64,396	53,500	6,409	2,190
1889-90	1,49,304	54,567	22,817	2,26,688	17,577	305	51,909	54,614	5,837	2,793
1890-91	1,32,545	62,179	23,701	2,18,425	15,538	202	55,383	50,130	5,635	2,415
Average ...	1,18,685	34,207	20,268	1,73,160	12,942	503	55,068	51,372	5,694	1,934

23.—*Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency, 1881 and 1891.*

Kind and Locality.	1881. Number of Mills.	1881. Number of Looms.	1881. Number of Spindles.	1881. Number of hands employed.	1891. Number of Mills.	1891. Number of Looms.	1891. Number of Spindles.	1891. Number of hands employed.
A.—Cotton Mills.								
Island of Bombay	32	10,932	991,522	31,351	67	14,347	1,909,123	61,981
Mofussil	10	1,578	166,988	5,677	24	4,140	451,047	16,140
Total ...	42	12,510	1,158,510	37,028	91	18,487	2,360,170	78,121
B.—Woollen Mills.								
Island of Bombay	...	...	...	...	2	120	4,176	384
Mofussil	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	120	4,176	384
C.—Paper Mills.								
Island of Bombay	1	...	...	46	1	...	...	46
Mofussil	2	...	...	40	2	...	...	215
Total ...	3	...	...	86	3	...	...	261

24.—*Other large Industries in the Bombay Presidency, 1891.*

District and Name of Industry.	Number of Works.	Average Number of persons daily employed.	Yearly Outturn.
I.—Bone-crushing Factories.			Rs.
Bombay	* 4	55	37,000
II.—Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills.			Lbs.
Bombay	10	437	198,059,568
Ahmedabad	22	1,622	† 44,904,208
Broach	28	7,597	65,605,840
Surat	20	1,527	16,508,880
Baroda	*2	60	964,712
Khándesh	54	5,473	154,185,280
Násik	2	98	840,000
Ahmednagar	3	165	16,416,960
Sholápur	3	214	25,585,448
Bijápur	4	144	12,930,904
Dhárwár	20	574	30,989,776
Karachi	3	57	32,236,512
Sind (excluding Karáchi).	16	1,004	13,448,800
Total ...	187	18,972	612,676,888
III.—Flour Mills.			Rs.
Bombay	8	340	53,89,210
Surat	8	35	1,09,470
Poona	1	22	‡......
Násik	1	35	3,000
Karáchi	3	31	1,43, 92
Total ...	21	463	56,45,272

District and Name of Industry.	Number of Works.	Average Number of persons daily employed.	Yearly Outturn.
IV.—Ice Factories.			Rs.
Bombay	3	82	2,48,900
Poona	1	12	18,837
Karáchi	1	5	22,500
Total ..	5	99	2,90,237
V.—Iron and Brass Founderies.			
Bombay	8	2,349	§4,49,884
Karáchi	3	312	3,33,143
Total ...	11	2,661	7,83,027
VI.—Oil Mills.			
Bombay	2	62	8,32,580
Surat...	1	...	‡......
Total ...	3	62	8,32,580
VII.—Silk Mills.			
Bombay	1	725	7,46,960
VIII.—Sugar Factory.			
Poona	1	...	‡......
IX.—Tanneries.			
Karáchi	2	22	2,31,940
X.—Timber Mills.			
Bombay	2	250	‡......
XI.—Brewery.			Gallons.
Poona (Dápuri)	1	...	609,975

* Information for one mill not furnished.
† Outturn for 3 mills not reported.
‡ Information not furnished.
§ Information for 3 works with 1,270 men not furnished.

25.—Total Births, 1881—1891.

Year.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 Male Births the Females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1881...	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14·58	13·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59
1882...	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·90	91·98
1883...	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884...	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885...	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886...	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887...	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888...	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889...	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890...	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·28	18·68	38·97	52·12	47·88	92·14
Mean for ten years ...	16,454,414	294,306	270,294	564,600	17·89	16·42	34·31	52·13	47·87	91·84
1891 ...	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50

26.—Total Deaths by Causes in 1891, compared with average of 10 years.

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for 10 years, 1881-1890.		1891.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	21,170	1·29	17,850	0·95
Small-pox	5,087	0·31	1,491	0·08
Fevers	296,021	17·99	368,913	19·60
Dysentery and diarrhœa	38,395	2·33	37,728	2·00
Injuries	5,781	0·35	5,887	0·31
Other causes	64,921	3·95	81,263	4·32
All Causes ...	431,375	26·22	513,132	27·26

27.—Births and Deaths by Districts in 1891, compared with average of ten years.

District.	Population, 1891.	Births. Mean for ten years, 1881—90. Number of Births.	Births. Mean for ten years, 1881—90. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. 1891. Number of Births.	Births. 1891. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Mean for ten years, 1881—90. Number of Births.	Deaths. Mean for ten years, 1881—90. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. 1891. Number of Births.	Deaths. 1891. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
City of Bombay	806,144	15,233	19·70	15,209	18·86	21,435	27·72	23,501	29·15
Ahmedabad	920,928	29,077	33·96	33,405	36·27	26,852	31·36	33,094	35·93
Kaira	871,529	29,653	36·83	32,169	36·91	24,319	30·22	25,623	29·40
Panch Maháls	313,381	8,725	34·15	12,815	40·89	5,453	21·34	6,740	21·50
Broach	341,450	11,622	35·55	14,526	42·54	11,522	35·24	14,379	42·11
Surat	649,824	23,089	37·60	26,826	41·28	18,712	30·47	19,567	30·11
Total, Gujarát ...	3,097,112	102,166	35·75	119,741	38·66	86,858	30·39	99,403	32·09
Khándesh	1,460,369	47,421	38·33	64,111	43·90	37,409	30·24	50,698	34·72
Násik	841,087	28,740	36·79	35,919	42·71	24,142	30·90	30,282	36·00
Ahmednagar	887,656	32,275	42·96	40,177	45·26	23,155	30·82	30,163	33·97
Poona	1,061,449	30,733	34·12	38,282	36·06	23,377	25·95	29,117	27·43
Sholápur	750,255	24,866	42·69	32,289	43·04	17,076	29·32	22,168	29·54
Sátára	1,225,511	44,855	43·55	49,179	40·13	29,731	27·[illegible]8	31,268	25·51
Total, Deccan ..	6,226,327	208,890	39·19	259,957	41·65	154,890	29·06	193,696	31·11
Belgaum...	1,011,453	36,277	41·99	40,923	40·46	24,167	27·97	24,186	23·91
Bijápur	796,286	27,689	43·37	35,185	44·19	16,078	25·18	24,875	31·24
Dhárwár	1,050,533	40,297	45·64	46,524	44·29	26,240	29·72	27,875	26·53
Total, Karnátak ...	2,858,272	104,263	43·69	122,632	42·90	66,485	27·86	76,936	26·90
Thána	904,203	25,133	31·13	27,233	30·12	20,411	25·28	20,675	22·87
Kolába	509,543	13,142	27·22	16,162	31·72	9,886	20·47	12,157	23·86
Ratnágiri	1,105,862	24,494	24·57	33,086	29·92	16,438	16·48	21,864	19·77
Kánara...	446,156	13,222	31·34	13,723	30·75	11,919	28·25	11,654	26·12
Total, Konkan .	2,965,764	75,991	28 05	90,204	30·42	58,654	21·65	66,350	22·38
Karáchi...	561,013	12,091	25·26	15,736	28·05	9,820	20·51	11,985	21·36
Hyderabad	918,048	15,743	20·86	20,213	22·02	12,584	16·68	14,190	15·46
Shikárpur	915,058	21,698	25·44	27,454	30·00	15,499	18·17	19,190	20·97
Upper Sind Frontier	174,469	2,483	19·99	4,660	26·71	1,580	12·72	2,616	14·99
Thar and Párkar	298,189	6,042	29·71	6,871	23·04	3,570	17·55	5,265	17·66
Total, Sind ..	2,863,777	58,057	24·05	74,934	26·14	43,053	17·84	53,246	18·54
PRESIDENCY TOTAL ..	18,820,346	564,600	34·31	682.677	36·27	431,375	26·22	513,132	27·26

28.—*Effects of Famine in the Karnátak, 1891-92.*

District.	Cultivated Area (in Acres).									Agricultural Stock.					Imports by Rail.	Exports by Rail.			
	Wheat.	Other Food Crops.	Total Food Crops.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Total Non-food Crops.	Total Food and Non-food Crops.	Fallow or Occupied Waste.	Total cultivated, *i. e.*, Occupied Area.	Plough Cattle.	Milch Cattle.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Food-grains.	Wheat.	Other Food-grains.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
During the year 1891-92.															Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bijápur	144,675	2,156,106	2,300,781	236,201	171,826	417,309	2,718,090	398,295	3,113,655	179,811	143,943	170,591	501,506	321,459					
Belgaum	82,960	1,388,108	1,471,068	107,098	59,053	210,879	1,681,947	428,359	2,087,353	202,751	172,876	131,801	517,521	288,804					
Dhárwár	148,262	1,103,333	1,251,595	276,285	55,709	388,117	1,639,712	697,346	2,314,014	220,715	170,848	176,552	581,060	210,720	S. M. Railway Block. 897,962	259,020	458,691	225,606	158,510
Total ..	375,897	4,647,547	5,023,444	619,584	286,088	1,016,305	6,039,749	1,524,000	7,515,022	603,277	487,667	478,944	1,600,087	820,983					
During the year 1890-91.																			
Bijápur	172,402	1,992,708	2,165,200	385,819	202,688	604,961	2,770,161	330,970	3,096,173	210,465	197,149	225,734	644,903	337,380					
Belgaum	114,062	1,392,868	1,506,930	143,875	70,300	267,154	1,774,084	336,354	2,082,877	207,844	186,125	148,829	555,684	290,621					
Dhárwár	292,277	1,165,936	1.458,213	471,404	94,103	630,493	2,088,706	251,633	2,312,623	233,149	198,425	217,784	659,917	212,604	S. M. Railway Block. 506,858	482,183	597,891	325,138	362,077
Total ..	578,741	4,551,602	5,130,343	1,001,098	367,181	1,502,608	6,632,951	918,957	7,491.673	651,458	576,699	592,347	1,860,504	840,605					
Variation in 1891-92 over 1890-91.																			
Bijápur	−27,727	+163,308	+135,581	−149,618	−31,362	−187,652	−52,071	+67,325	+17,482	−30,654	−53,206	−55,143	−143,397	−15,921					
Belgaum	−31,102	−4,760	−35,862	−36,777	−11,337	−56,275	−92,137	+92,005	+4,476	−5,093	−13,249	−17,028	−38,163	−1,817					
Dhárwár	−144,015	−62,603	−206,618	−195,119	−38,394	−242,376	−448,994	+445,713	+1,391	−12,434	−22,577	−41,232	−78,857	−1,884	S. M. Railway Block. +391,104	−223,163	−138,700	−99,532	−203,567
Total ..	−202,844	+95,945	−106,899	−381,514	−81,093	−486,303	−593,202	+605,043	+23,349	−48,181	−89,032	−113,403	−260,417	−19,622					

29.—*Population, 1872, 1881 and 1891.*

District.	Total Population.			Variation in Population.				Occupied Houses.			
				In 1881 over 1872.		In 1891 over 1881.				Variation.	
	1872.	1881.	1891.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	1881.	1891.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmedabad	832,436	856,324	921,712	+23,888	+2·86	+65,388	+7·63	199,996	219,492	+ 19,496	+9·74
Kaira	782,733	804,800	871,589	+22,067	+2·81	+66,789	+8·30	191,282	209,458	+ 18,176	+19·50
Panch Mahâls	240,743	255.479	313,417	+14,736	+6·12	+57,938	+22·68	50,970	65,177	+ 14,207	+27·87
Broach	350.322	326,930	341,490	—23,392	—6·67	+14,560	+4·45	72,235	76,063	+ 3,828	+5·30
Surat	607,793	614,198	649,989	+6,405	+1·05	+35,791	+5·83	119,892	126,756	+ 6,864	+5·72
Total, Gujarát ..	2,814,027	2,857,731	3,098,197	+43,704	+1·55	+240,466	+8·41	634,375	696,946	+ 62,571	+9·86
Khándesh	1,044,821	1,252,016	1,460,851	+207,195	+20·11	+208,835	+16·68	211,735	266,610	+54,875	+25·91
Násik..	737,755	781,206	843,582	+43,451	+5·88	+62,376	+7·98	122,816	140,785	+17,969	+14·63
Ahmednagar	777,130	750,021	888,755	—27,109	—3·48	+138,734	+18·50	105,200	134,276	+29,076	+27·64
Poona..	922,560	901,828	1,067,800	—20,732	—2·25	+165,972	+18·40	153,587	200,927	+47,340	+30·82
Sholápur	720,299	583,411	750,689	—136,888	—19·02	+167,278	+28·67	81,357	107,910	+26,553	+32·64
Sátára	1,062,121	1,062,350	1,225,989	+229	+0·02	+163,639	+15·40	151,173	198,730	+47,557	+31·46
Total, Deccan ..	5,264,686	5,330,832	6,237,666	+66,146	+1·25	+906,834	+17·01	825,868	1,049,238	+223,370	+27·04
Belgaum	946,893	865,922	1,013,261	—80,971	—8·56	+147,339	+17·02	154,806	185,867	+31,061	+20·06
Bijápur	815,317	626,889	796,339	—188,428	—21·77	+169,450	+27·03	112,639	136,148	+23,509	+20·87
Dhárwár	989,703	893,587	1,051,314	—96,116	—10·78	+157,727	+17·65	162,890	194,071	+31,181	+19·14
Total, Karnátak ..	2,751,913	2,386,398	2,860,914	—365,515	—13·28	+474,516	+19·88	430,335	516,086	+85,751	+19·92
Thána	750,710	807,367	904,868	+61,124	+7·21	+97,501	+12·80	136,176	161,861	+25,685	+18·86
Kolába	447,119	482,830	509,584	+31,244	+8·91	+26,754	+5·54	90,157	99,190	+9,033	+10·02
Ratnágiri	1,019,136	997,090	1,105,926	—22,046	—2·16	+108,836	+10·92	177,844	197,057	+19,213	+10·80
Kánara	398,406	421,840	446,351	+23,434	+5·88	+24,511	+5·81	68,832	79,875	+11,043	+16·04
Total, Konkan	2,615,371	2,709,127	2,966,729	+93,756	+3·58	+257,602	+9·51	473,009	537,983	+64,974	+13·74
Karáchi	437,530	489,496	564,880	+51,966	+12·17	+75,384	+15·40	89,024	112,040	+23,016	+25·85
Hyderabad	723,883	754,624	918,646	+30,741	+4·24	+164,022	+21·74	150,488	160,401	+9,913	+6·59
Shikárpur	743,790	820,549	915,497	+76,759	+9·88	+94,948	+11·57	131,623	162,007	+30,384	+23·08
Upper Sind Frontier	117,213	145,810	174,548	+28,597	+29·99	+28,738	+19·71	26,037	29,122	+3,085	+11·84
Thar and Párkar.. .. .	180,761	203,344	298,203	+22,583	+12·49	+94,859	+46·65	36,412	52,450	+16,038	+44·05
Total Sind ..	2,203,177	2,413,823	2,871,774	+210,646	+9·56	+457,951	+18·97	433,584	516,020	+82,436	+19·01
Grand Total ..	15,649,174	15,697,911	18,035,280	+48,737	+0·31	+2,337,369	+14·89	2,797,171	3,316,273	+519,102	+18·56

30. *Urban* and Rural Population, 1891.*

(*Generally of towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over.)

District.	Population in 1891.			Percentage on Total Population of		Percentage of Increase over 1881 Population.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad... ...	277,195	644,517	921,712	30·1	69·9	29·47	0·36	7·63
Kaira	122,372	749,217	871,589	14·0	86·0	0·47	9·70	8·30
Panch Maháls ...	38,081	275,336	313,417	12·2	87·8	21·61	22·83	22·68
Broach	72,374	269,116	341,490	21·2	78·8	12·88	2·40	4·45
Surat	155,864	494,125	649,989	24·0	76·0	13·58	3·60	5·83
Total, Gujarát ...	665,886	2,432,311	3,098,197	21·5	78·5	17·12	6·25	8·41
Khándesh	268,175	1,192,676	1,460,851	18·4	81·6	34·11	13·18	16·68
Násik	102,561	741,021	843,582	12·2	87·8	18·85	6·23	7·98
Ahmednagar ...	130,002	758,753	888,755	14·6	85·4	74·61	12·31	18·50
Poona	217,728	850,072	1,067,800	20·4	79·6	30·72	15·61	18·40
Sholápur	128,313	622,376	750,689	17·1	82·9	16·08	31·62	28·67
Sátára	110,720	1,115,269	1,225,989	9·0	91·0	—10·77	18·87	15·40
Total, Deccan ...	957,499	5,280,167	6,237,666	15·4	84·6	25·61	15·57	17·01
Belgaum	83,917	929,344	1,013,261	8·3	91·7	18·03	16·93	17·02
Bijápur	68,201	728,138	796,339	8·6	91·4	—13·23	32·80	27·03
Dhárwár	235,745	815,569	1,051,314	22·4	77·6	53·89	10·15	17·65
Total, Karnátak ...	387,863	2,473,051	2,860,914	13·5	86·5	28·05	18·70	19·88
Thána	100,025	804,843	904,868	11·1	88·9	10·88	12·23	12·80
Kolába	58,919	450,665	509,584	11·6	88·4	...	6·31	5·54
Ratnágiri	69,741	1,036,185	1,105,926	6·3	93·7	23·13	10·18	10·92
Kánara	54,607	391,744	446,351	12·2	87·8	4·95	5·93	5·81
Total, Konkan ...	283,292	2,683,437	2,966,729	8·86	81·14	9·89	9·47	9·51
Presidency proper ...	2,294,540	12,868,966	15,163,506	15·13	84·87	21·33	13·12	14·29
Karáchi	126,701	438,179	564,880	22·4	77·6	50·16	7·43	15·40
Hyderabad	86,302	832,344	918,646	9·4	90·6	62·20	24·54	21·74
Shikárpur	110,203	805,294	915,497	12·0	88·0	4·98	13·37	11·57
Upper Sind Frontier.	12,396	162,152	174,548	7·1	92·9	9·20	43·71	19·71
Thar and Párkar ...	6,693	291,510	298,203	2·2	97·8	...	48·24	46·65
Total, Sind ...	342,295	2,529,479	2,871,774	12·6	87·4	31·23	17·49	18·97
Grand Total ...	2,636,835	15,398,445	18,035,280	14·6	85·4	22·53	13·81	14·89

Note.—The sudden variations in the relative rates for town and country in some districts are accounted for by the same places not being in every case treated as towns in 1881 and 1891.

31.—*Occupation according to 1891 Census.*

District.	A. Government Service.	B. Pasture and Agriculture. Pasture.	B. Pasture and Agriculture. Agriculture.	C. Personal and Household Services.	D. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	E. Commerce, Transport and Storage.	F. Professions, Learned and Artistic.	G. Indefinite and Independent.	Percentages on Total Population. A. Government Service.	B. Pasture and Agriculture. Pasture.	B. Pasture and Agriculture. Agriculture.	C. Personal and House-hold Services.	D. Preparation and Supply of Material Sub-stances.	E. Commerce, Transport and Storage.	F. Profession, Learned and Artistic.	G. Indefinite and Independent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ahmedabad	25,811	22,444	457,585	25,334	253,589	36,602	40,918	59,429	2·8	2·4	49·7	2·7	27·5	4·0	4·4	6·4
Kaira	16,944	14,631	608,559	17,901	129,395	21,954	24,968	37,237	1·9	1·6	69·8	2·1	14·8	2·6	2·9	4·1
Panch Maháls	8,127	4,116	234,652	3,199	30,572	9,077	6,636	17,038	2·5	1·3	74·9	1·0	9·9	2·9	2·1	5·4
Broach	21,327	3,763	204,473	9,976	55,820	16,260	13,231	16,640	6·2	1·1	59·8	3·0	16·3	4·7	3·8	5·0
Surat	27,491	8,962	395,051	32,157	114,610	22,315	11,720	37,683	4·2	1·4	60·7	4·9	17·6	3·5	1·8	5·8
Total, Gujarát ...	99,700	53,916	1,900,320	88,567	583,986	106,208	97,473	168,027	3·2	1·7	61·3	2·8	18·8	3·4	3·1	5·4
Khándesh	48,000	22,616	961,215	23,196	254,540	38,202	26,323	86,759	3·2	1·5	65·8	1·6	17·4	2·6	1·8	5·9
Násik	37,004	8,786	532,933	12,705	147,857	21,181	16,132	66,984	4·4	1·0	63·2	1·5	17·5	2·5	1·9	7·9
Ahmednagar	53,509	15,130	574,436	20.127	146,532	17,606	20,947	40,468	6·1	1·7	64·6	2·3	16·5	1·9	2·3	4·5
Poona	78,863	20,041	617,120	35,687	186,442	33,488	29,586	66,573	7·4	1·9	57·8	3·3	17·4	3·1	2·8	6·2
Sholápur	36,566	10,661	452,095	16,491	150,327	25,391	15,487	43,671	4·9	1·4	60·2	2·1	20·0	3·4	2·1	5·8
Sátára	61,417	15,392	855,411	28,580	176,849	15,099	19,812	53,429	5·0	1·2	69·8	2·3	14·4	1·2	1·6	4.4
Total, Deccan ..	315,359	92,626	3,993,210	136,786	1,062,547	150,967	128,287	357,884	5·0	1·4	64·0	2·1	17·0	2·4	2·0	5·7
Belgaum	38,677	12,104	708,228	15,841	182,981	16,984	19,977	18,469	3·8	1·2	69·9	1·6	18·0	1·7	1·9	1·8
Bijápur	39,057	5,791	535,743	9,685	162,951	7,688	8,602	26,822	4·9	0·7	67·3	1·2	20·4	0·9	1·1	3·4
Dhárwár	30,068	8,830	660,993	18,106	211,699	16,428	30,777	74,413	2·9	0·8	62·9	1·7	20·1	1·5	2·9	7·1
Total, Karnátak ..	107,802	26,725	1,904,964	43,632	557,631	41,100	59,356	119,704	3·7	0·9	66·5	1·5	19·4	1·4	2·0	4·1
Thána	18,446	3,755	621,275	17,797	127,600	26,822	11,871	77,302	2·0	0·4	68·7	1·9	14·1	2·9	1·3	8·5
Kolába	12,538	3,137	366,584	5,437	64,582	17,387	7,815	32,104	2·5	0·6	71·8	1·1	12·6	3·4	1·6	6·3
Ratnágiri	20,434	4,017	821,161	13,830	142,838	46,604	15,401	41,641	1·8	0·3	74·3	1·2	12·9	4·2	1·4	3·7
Kánara	11,151	2,862	281,745	9,793	79,407	15,677	11,806	33,910	2·5	0·6	63·1	2·2	17·8	3·5	2·6	7·6
Total, Konkan ...	62,569	13,771	2,090,765	46,857	414,427	106,490	46,893	184,957	2·1	0·4	70·4	1·5	13·9	3·5	1·5	6·2
Karáchi	13,622	13,871	257,024	27,559	117,713	56,620	7,413	71,058	2·4	2·5	45·5	4·9	20·8	10·0	1·8	12·6
Hyderabad...	12,974	20,227	325,450	28,393	388,900	54,149	16,654	71,899	1·4	2·2	35·4	3·1	42·3	5·9	1·8	7·8
Shikárpur	10,012	18,397	303,324	24,343	403,171	67,650	13,930	74,670	1·1	2·0	33·1	2·7	44·0	7·4	1·5	8·2
Upper Sind Frontier	3,672	4,238	19,359	4,083	120,113	10,605	1,816	10,662	2·1	2·4	11·1	2·3	68·8	6·1	1·0	6·1
Thar and Párkar	2,250	14,011	156,631	3,404	81,740	13,508	1,377	25,282	0·8	4·7	52·5	1·1	27·4	4·5	0·5	8·5
Total, Sind ...	42,530	70,744	1,061,788	87,782	1,111,637	202,532	41,190	253,571	1·4	2·4	*36·9	3·0	*38·7	7·0	1·4	8·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	627,960	257,782	10,951,047	403,624	3,730,228	607,297	373,199	1,084,143	3·4	1·4	60·7	2·2	20·6	3·3	2·0	6·0

*These figures are incorrect. Cultivators selling produce, were wrongly returned in the Census under column 14 of this table.

32.—*Occupation classified according to Age and Town and Country, 1891.*

(Figures for the whole Presidency inclusive of Sind, Bombay City and Aden).

	Occupation.	Total under each Class.	Number of Persons according to Age.			Percentage on Total under each Class of Occupations.			Number of Persons.		Percentage.	
			0—4 years.	5—14 years.	15 and over.	0—4 years.	5—14 years.	15 and over.	Town.	Country.	Town.	Country.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	Government Service	665,908	99,407	143,065	423,436	15	21	64	216,034	449,874	32	68
B	Pasture and Agriculture. { Pasture ...	259,837	31,192	93,259	135,386	12	36	52	23,579	236,258	9	91
	Pasture and Agriculture. { Agriculture ...	11,008,233	1,751,458	2,676,531	6,580,244	16	24	60	580,277	10,427,956	5	95
C	Personal and Household Services ...	482,575	60,631	101,964	319,980	13	21	66	227,705	254,870	47	53
D	Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	4,024,753	605,469	919,006	2,500,278	15	23	62	1,345,028	2,679,725	33	67
E	Commerce, Transport and Storage ...	782,259	101,655	164,107	516,497	13	21	66	426,946	355,313	55	45
F	Professions, Learned and Artistic ...	417,170	51,709	87,577	277,884	12	21	67	188,363	228,807	45	55
G	Indefinite and Independent*	1,257,415	160,362	265,941	831,112	13	21	66	491,786	765,629	39	61

* *Note.*—For classes included under this head *see* Census Report, 1891.

33.—*Agricultural Population, 1891.*

(Details of Totals shown under B.—Column 4 in Table 31.)

District.	Total Agricultural Population (Columns 3—13).	Agricultural Population having interest in Land.						Agricultural Labourers.			Growers of Special Products and Trees.	Agricultural Training and Supervision.	Percentages on Total Agricultural Population. Agricultural Population having interest in Land.						Percentages on Total Agricultural Population. Agricultural Labourers.			Growers of Special Products and Trees.	Agricultural Training and Supervision.
		Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Lessees of Villages, &c.	Tenants not cultivating.	Tenants and Sharers cultivating.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field Labourers and Crop-watchers.	Total.			Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Lessees of Villages, &c.	Tenants not cultivating.	Tenants and Sharers cultivating.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field Labourers and Crop-watchers.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Ahmedabad	457,585	21,546	183,284	323	29	147,946	353,128	14,437	89,273	103,710	563	184	4·69	40·054	0·07	0·0063	32·35	77·16	3·15	19·52	22·67	0·12	0·04
Kaira	608,559	21,595	297,521	16	181	222,371	541,684	9,472	56,970	66,442	417	16	3·54	48·93	..	0·029	36·54	89·03	1·55	9·36	10.91	0·06	..
Panch Mahals .. .	234,652	3,278	165,770	43	12	48,036	217,139	9,895	6,852	16,747	416	350	1·39	70·65	0·01	0·0051	20·48	92·53	4·22	2·92	7·14	0·18	0·15
Broach	204,473	4,957	92,761	53	..	51,112	148,883	10,658	44,246	54,904	550	136	2·43	45·38	0·02	..	24·99	72·82	5·22	21·63	26·85	0·26	0·06
Surat	395,051	2,741	224,158	107	..	26,503	253,509	16,109	125,006	141,115	410	17	0·69	56·75	0·02	..	6·72	64·18	4·07	31·65	35·72	0·10	..
Total, Gujarát ..	1,900,320	54,117	963,494	542	222	495,968	1,514,343	60,571	322,347	382,918	2,356	703	2·84	50·71	0·02	0·01	26·11	79·69	3·19	16·96	20·15	0·12	0·03
Khandesh	961,215	3,619	552,017	493	1	102,398	658,528	84,497	216,131	300,628	1,824	235	0·37	57·43	0·05	0·0001	10·65	68·50	8·79	22·48	31·27	0·19	0·02
Násik	532,933	7,113	308,471	17	..	99,152	414,753	19,454	97,751	117,205	870	105	1·33	57·89	..	..	18·61	77·83	3·65	18·34	21·99	0·16	0·02
Ahmednagar	574,436	9,364	412,010	25	1	23,187	444,587	32,724	95,927	128,651	1,115	83	1·64	71·73	..	0·0001	4·03	77·40	5·70	16·70	22·40	0·19	0·01
Poona	617,120	22,512	432,816	81	15	85,401	540,825	26,142	47,286	73,428	2,857	10	3·64	70·13	0·01	0·002	13·88	87·66	4·23	7·65	11·88	0·46	..
Sholapur	452,095	12,178	251,320	..	4	62,134	325,636	25,703	99,494	125,197	462	800	2·70	55·60	..	0·0008	13·74	72·04	5·68	22·00	27·68	0·10	0·17
Satara	855,411	30,615	669,425	3	..	93,453	793,496	7,832	53,282	61,114	796	5	3·57	78·25	..	..	10·90	92·72	0·98	6·21	7·19	0·09	..
Total, Deccan ..	3,993,210	85,401	2,626,059	619	21	465,725	3,177,825	196,352	609,871	806,223	7,924	1,238	2·12	65·78	0·01	..	11·67	79·58	4·94	15·26	20·20	0·19	0·03
Belgaum	708,228	19,027	403,801	10	..	151,527	574,365	34,392	98,636	133,028	785	50	2·69	57·02	..	..	21·41	81·12	4·85	13·92	18·77	0·11	..
Bijápur	535,743	16,919	319,705	27	8	78,133	414,792	69,207	51,277	120,484	304	163	3·15	59·68	..	..	14·58	77·41	12·93	9·58	22·51	0·05	0·02
Dhárwár	660,993	31,789	354,142	286	9	54,038	440,264	95,048	124,842	219,890	728	111	4·80	53·75	0·04	..	8·19	66·78	14·38	18·73	33·11	0·11	0·01
Total, Karnatak ..	1,904,964	67,735	1,077,648	323	17	283,698	1,429,421	198,647	274,755	473,402	1,817	324	3·54	56·61	0·01	..	14·88	75·04	10·43	14·43	24·86	0·09	0·01
Thána	621,275	9,911	269,289	32	2	208,331	487,565	23,053	108,129	131,182	2,513	15	1·59	43·34	..	0·0003	33·56	78·49	3·71	17·40	21·11	0·40	..
Kolába	366,584	10,533	170,753	141	..	151,556	332,983	13,414	18,831	32,245	1,355	1	2·87	46·59	0·03	..	41·35	90·84	3·65	5·14	8·79	0·37	..
Ratnágiri	821,161	9,853	404,218	3,824	70	351,162	769,127	9,222	42,067	51,289	640	105	1·19	49·23	0·46	0·008	42·76	93·68	1·12	5·12	6·24	0·07	0·01
Kánara	281,745	14,223	82,979	14	..	145,835	243,051	7,465	27,388	34,853	3,826	15	5·04	29·46	..	..	51·78	86·28	2·64	9·72	12·36	1·35	..
Total, Konkan ..	2,090,765	44,520	927,239	4,011	72	856,884	1,832,726	53,154	196,415	249,569	8,334	136	2·12	44·36	0·20	..	41·00	87·68	2·54	9·40	11·94	0·38	..
Karáchi	257,024	12,543	58,259	86	..	173,997	244,885	1,015	8,993	10,008	2,131	..	4·87	22·66	0·03	..	67·69	95·25	0·35	3·49	3·84	0·82	..
Hyderabad	325,450	15,409	79,792	478	..	191,670	287,349	25,463	10,842	36,305	1,719	77	4·73	24·54	0·14	..	58·90	88·31	7·82	3·33	11·17	0·52	..
Shikárpur	303,324	26,067	177,375	2	..	86,545	289,989	6,117	5,269	11,386	1,949	..	8·59	58·49	..	..	28·53	95·61	2·00	1·75	3·75	0·64	..
Upper Sind Frontier ..	19,359	3,279	5,991	26	..	8,194	17,490	167	1,522	1,689	175	5	16·93	30·94	0·13	..	42·33	90·33	0·87	7·81	8·68	0·90	0·02
Thar and Parkar	156,631	3,043	109,488	40	..	36,479	149,050	1,151	6,335	7,486	89	6	1·99	69·89	0·02	..	23·29	95·19	0·73	4·04	4·77	0·05	..
Total, Sind ..	1,061,788	60,341	430,905	632	..	496,885	988,763	33,913	32,961	66,874	6,063	88	5·68	40·59	0·06	..	46·87	93·12	3·20	3·11	6·31	0·57	0·008
Grand Total ..	10,951,047	312,114	6,025,345	6,127	332	2,599,160	8,943,078	542,637	1,436,349	1,978,986	26,494	2,489	2·86	55·02	0·05	..	23·74	81·67	4·95	13·12	18·07	0·24	0·02

34.—CENSUS OF PRINCIPAL CRAFTS AND UNSKILLED LABOUR, 1891.

(Details of Total shown under D in Table 31.)

District.	Textile Fabrics and Dress.						Metals and Precious Stones.				Buildings.	Vehicles and Vessels.	Glass, Pottery, and Stone-ware.	Wood, Cane and Leaves, &c.	Leather, Horns, Bones, &c.	Others.	Unskilled Labour not connected with Agriculture.		
	Cotton.	Silk.	Wool and Fur.	Hemp, Flax, Coir, &c.	Dress.	Total.	Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.	Brass, Copper and Bell-metal.	Iron and Steel.	Total.							Earth-work and Special Labour.	General Unskilled Labour.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ahmedabad	58,588	9,597	647	1,655	20,932	91,419	7,456	1,319	6,411	15,186	11,180	2,271	24,733	23,520	12,651	82,629	11,882	34,099	45,981
Kaira	35,744	287	220	330	6,508	43,089	3,186	616	4,232	8,034	5,241	261	10,378	16,962	10,821	34,604	6,813	18,412	25,225
Panch Mahals	803	...	307	153	1,786	3,049	882	274	1,368	2,524	1,175	46	2,061	5,336	2,894	13,487	2,253	12,579	14,832
Broach	12,504	62	50	1,021	3,859	17,496	2,378	519	1,446	4,343	3,390	85	3,992	4,083	3,824	18,607	3,616	10,310	13,926
Surat..	19,284	4,052	936	454	15,669	40,395	8,041	1,146	2,497	11,684	4,241	154	6,775	11,122	6,767	33,472	5,658	22,679	28,337
Total, Gujarāt ...	126,923	13,998	2,160	3,613	48,754	195,448	21,943	3,874	15,954	41,771	25,227	2,817	37,939	61,023	36,957	182,799	30,222	98,079	128,301
Khándesh	26,648	1,072	2,325	806	28,387	59,238	13,697	2,357	7,188	23,242	15,266	2,698	10,473	30,129	17,416	96,078	10,231	44,962	55,193
Násik	13,906	5,130	3,986	1,218	16,497	40,737	9,273	1,839	3,362	14,474	4,589	346	529	12,237	10,816	64,129	2,177	49,128	51,305
Ahmednagar	9,051	2,779	7,539	6,472	20,012	45,853	6,987	2,369	4,382	13,738	6,404	701	5,836	13,535	16,780	43,625	3,465	18,719	22,184
Poona	7,985	2,360	3,480	11,645	15,930	41,400	9,989	6,333	5,245	21,567	10,334	1,467	8,163	19,153	19,032	65,326	9,423	28,198	37,621
Sholápur	25,611	2,647	4,749	9,811	17,354	60,172	5,170	878	4,339	10,387	8,788	194	3,277	10,645	16,151	40,713	6,535	20,784	27,319
Satára	15,847	750	5,563	17,135	11,530	50,825	8,343	1,429	6,017	15,789	6,545	4	13,144	18,832	20,004	51,706	6,726	30,434	37,160
Total, Deccan ...	99,048	14,738	27,642	47,087	109,710	298,225	53,459	15,205	30,533	99,197	51,926	5,410	41,422	104,531	100,199	361,577	38,557	192,225	230,782
Relgaum	39,474	1,700	6,590	993	23,894	72,651	7,186	1,300	5,616	14,102	8,751	135	7,630	15,240	14,226	50,246	6,539	4	6,543
Bijápur	44,167	9,742	4,383	338	25,077	83,707	5,329	832	3,019	9,180	12 636	96	1,748	14,337	6,480	34,767	3,265	2,169	5,434
Dhárwár	68,958	6,334	6,415	1,014	11,099	93,820	10,344	2,206	5,537	18,087	7,219	764	675	15,592	16,323	59,219	2,830	57,500	60,330
Total, Karnátak ...	152,599	17,776	17,388	2,345	60,070	250,178	22,859	4,338	14,172	41,369	28,606	995	10,053	45,169	37,029	144,232	12,634	59,673	72,307
Thána	9,813	77	161	116	3,642	13,809	4,868	795	3,013	8,676	8,682	503	4,339	9,745	4,429	77,417	18,498	52,575	71,073
Kolába	657	74	593	310	1,803	3,437	4,985	675	1,202	6,862	1,614	191	2,956	6,641	2,845	40,036	1,649	23,130	24,779
Ratnágiri	4,292	175	463	1,158	3,359	9,447	9,941	1,414	1,371	12,726	2,268	99	6,510	13,956	8,040	89,786	6,372	12,023	18,395
Kánara	857	259	29	986	4,511	6,642	9,444	840	1,666	11,950	2,409	38	2,533	8,426	2,085	45,324	11,548	17,238	28,780
Total, Konkan ...	15,619	585	1,246	2,570	13,315	33,335	29,238	3,724	7,252	40,214	14,973	831	16,338	38,768	17,399	252,563	38,067	104,966	143,033
Karáchi	7,713	158	1,633	751	5,580	15,835	3,450	320	2,952	6,722	4,644	1,441	2,670	13,463	5,466	67,472	6,080	40,603	46,683
Hyderabad	42,002	529	336	1,148	6,260	50,275	7,396	1,038	4,095	12,529	5,417	29	2,400	16,500	15,588	286,162	11,982	29,720	41,702
Shikárpur	22,232	1,017	190	2,228	7,479	33,146	5,876	863	3,552	10,291	5,162	1,260	3,068	15,580	9,654	325,010	6,087	33,683	39,770
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,634	12	194	50	786	2,676	577	22	535	1,134	771	29	345	3,298	1,547	110,313	557	4,566	5,123
Thar and Párkar	13,154	1	140	82	769	14,146	1,085	113	666	1,864	471	...	469	2,212	8,115	54,463	5,295	11,181	16,476
Total, Sind ...	85,735	1,717	2,493	4,259	20,874	116,078	18,384	2,356	11,800	32,540	16,465	2,759	8,952	51,053	40,370	843,420	30,001	119,753	149,754
GRAND TOTAL ...	480,924	48,814	50,929	59,874	252,723	893,264	145,883	29,497	79,711	255,091	137,197	12,812	114,704	300,544	231,954	1,784,591	149,481	574,696	724,177

35.—*Occupations combined with Agriculture, 1891.*

(Figures for the whole Presidency, inclusive of Sind, Bombay City and Aden.)

Occupation.	Total Persons returned under each Occupation.	Persons returned as combining the Occupation with Agriculture.				Percentage of Total Number of each Occupation.			
		(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm Servants or Field Labourers.	Total.	(a) Owners or Occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm Servants or Field Labourers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A—Government Service.									
Imperial and Provincial	219,637	18,329	1,625	630	20,584	8·34	0·74	0·29	9·37
Local and Municipal	27,799	1,369	77	16	1,462	4·92	0·28	0·06	5·26
Village Service	367,799	160,410	17,518	5,799	183,727	43·61	4·76	1·58	49·95
Other Services	50,673	737	183	25	945	1·45	0·36	0·05	1·86
Total, A ...	665,908	180,845	19,403	6,470	206,718	27·16	2·91	0·97	31·04
B—Pasture.									
Stock-breeders, Dealers, &c. ...	259,857	9,457	4,400	803	14,660	3·64	1·69	0·31	5·64
C—Personal and Household Service.									
Barbers	144,000	23,992	8,527	600	33,119	16·66	5·92	0·42	23·00
Washermen	70,837	5,715	2,338	277	8,330	8·07	3·30	0·39	11·76
Others	267,738	5,067	1,439	984	7,490	1·89	0·54	0·37	2·80
Total, C ...	482,575	34,774	12,304	1,861	48,939	7·21	2·55	0·38	10·14
D—Preparation and Supply of Material Substance.									
Cotton-workers	583,036	11,575	4,646	3,687	19,908	1·99	0·80	0·63	3·42
Gold and Silver-workers... ...	140,923	16,305	3,789	160	20,254	11·57	2·69	0·11	14·37
Blacksmiths	75,876	7,619	2,911	136	10,666	10·04	3·84	0·18	14·06
Carpenters	198,668	24,908	7,768	311	32,987	12·54	3·91	0·15	16·60
Tanners and Shoe-makers ...	196,714	15,362	6,875	9,672	31,909	7·81	3·49	4·92	16·22
Potters	103,033	10,833	5,713	144	16,690	10·51	5·55	0·14	16·20
Oil-pressers	98,422	12,990	7,554	441	20,985	13·20	7·67	0·45	21·32
Masons and Stone-workers ...	95,643	3,362	1,629	292	5,283	3·51	1·70	0·31	5·52
Others	2,532,438	92,556	31,527	9,246	133,329	3·65	1·24	0·37	5·26
Total, D ...	4,024,753	195,510	72,412	24,089	292,011	4·86	1·80	0·60	7·26
E—Commerce Transport, &c.									
Money-lenders	93,433	31,340	2,153	177	33,670	33·51	2·31	0·19	36·04
Others	688,826	30,075	11,789	1,051	42,915	4·37	1·71	0·16	6·24
Total, E ...	782,259	61,415	13,942	1,228	76,585	7·85	1·78	0·15	9·78
F—Profession.									
Religion—Priests, &c.	211,831	24,930	3,498	627	29,055	11·77	1·65	0·30	13·72
Law—Pleaders	7,891	1,307	44	21	1,372	16·56	0·56	0·27	17·39
Others	197,448	12,157	2,510	372	15,039	6·16	1·27	0·19	7·62
Total, F ...	417,170	38,394	6,053	1,020	45,466	9·20	1·45	0·25	10·90
G—Indefinite and Independent.									
Public charge—Pensioners ...	45,066	10,366	4,700	191	15,257	23·00	10·43	0·42	33·85
Unskilled Labour...	858,375	7,957	6,814	2,902	17,673	0·93	0·79	0·34	2·06
Others	353,974	9,216	1,767	763	11,746	2·60	0·50	0·22	3·32
Total, G ...	1,257,415	27,539	13,281	3,856	44,676	2·19	1·05	0·31	3·55
Total A—G, Non-agriculture ...	7,889,917	547,934	141,794	39,327	729,055	6·94	1·80	0·50	9·24
Add—Agriculturists	11,008,233	1,231	249	54	†1,534	0·01	...	...	0·01
Grand Total, A—G. ...	*18,901,123	549,165	142,043	39,381	730,589	2·90	0·75	0·21	3·86

* Includes 2,973 persons not returned under any occupation.
† Growers of special crops and trees returned under Agriculturists.

36.—Migration to Bombay City, 1872, 1881 and 1891.

Birth-place of Bombay City Population.	1872.		1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay City	200,613	31·14	214,685	27·76	205,732	25·03
Ahmedabad	3,423	0·53	7,004	0·91	9,439	1·15
Kaira	1,041	0·16	133	0·01	1,651	0·21
Panch Mahâls	...	...	320	0·04	284	0·03
Broach	1,695	0·27	1,763	0·23	1,537	0·19
Surat	34,162	5·30	35,803	4·63	29,940	3·64
Total, Gujarát ...	40,321	6·26	45,023	5·82	*49,644	6·04
Khándesh	4,521	0·70	3,886	0·50	2,126	0·25
Násik	8,460	1·32	7,142	0·93	6,352	0·77
Ahmednagar	6,830	1·07	8,274	1·08	9,639	1·17
Poona	55,293	8·58	69,004	8·92	54,543	6·63
Sholápur	5,861	·90	8,769	1·13	4,420	0·54
Sátára	22,593	3·50	45,404	5·87	37,864	4·62
Total, Deccan ...	103,558	16·07	142,479	18·43	*116,122	14·13
Belgaum	3,125	0·49	3,375	0·44	1,952	0·23
Bijápur	...	...	339	0·04	629	0·07
Dhárwár	847	0·12	1,223	0·16	625	0·07
Total, Karnátak ...	3,972	0·61	4,937	0·64	*3,271	0·39
Thána	45,770	7·10	17,051	2·20	15,128	1·84
Kolába	...	...	11,506	1·49	25,851	3·14
Ratnágiri	70,947	11·01	126,190	16·32	162,586	19·78
Kánara	2,724	0·42	224	0·03	665	0·08
Total, Konkan ...	119,441	18·53	154,971	20·04	*207,109	25·23
Karáchi	Not available.		2,689	0·35	1,608	0·19
Hyderabad			2,641	0·34	199	0·02
Shikárpur			988	0·13	430	0·05
Thar and Párkar			200	0·03	4	...
Upper Sind Frontier			73	0·01	...	...
Total, Sind ...	4,114	0·64	6,591	0·86	*2,804	0·34
Baroda	3,595	0·55	3,906	0·51	8,857	1·08
Cutch	33,133	5·14	45,333	5·86	38,000	4·62
Káthiáwár	13,769	2·14	32,568	4·21	39,050	4·75
Kolhápur	2,886	0·45	4,220	0·55	4,248	0·51
Other (Gujarát) States	30,648	4·76	13,676	1·76	7,906	0·97
Other (Deccan, Karnátak and Konkan) States			2,882	0·38	11,927	1·45
Total, States ...	84,031	13·04	102,585	13·27	109,988	13·38
All other places outside Presidency ...	88,355	13·71	101,925	13·18	127,094	15·40
GRAND TOTAL ...	644,405	100·00	773,196	100·00	821,764	100·00

* The differences in Provincial totals are due to inclusion of 6,793, 1,178, 65, 2,879 and 563 persons under Gujarát, Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan and Sind, respectively, whose district of birth is not known.